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SAW THE GIRL STRANGLED

A BOY SAYS EDWARD McCORMICK MURDERED MARY CUNNINGHAM.

Joseph Marrone Declares He Blundered into the Child's Home and Saw Her in the Suspect's Clutches—Police Consider the Crime Brought Home—The Boy Picks Out the Prisoner Several Times in the Yorkville Police Court.

Joseph Marrone, fifteen years old, son of a small dealer in coal and ice at 521 Third Avenue, says that Edward McCormick of 252 East Thirtieth Street is the murderer of little Mary Cunningham, who was found strangled last Saturday in her home, at 315 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Acting Inspector Brooks and Capt. Martens got their clues yesterday morning while the bell of St. Gabriel's Church, opposite the home of the murdered girl, was tolling her requiem.

The finding of the boy was due entirely to gossip. Marrone has worked for his father, delivering small quantities of ice to customers. The youngster declares he saw McCormick tying a gag over the girl's face.

"The boy—I won't give his name yet," said Capt. Brooks to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night, "went to 315 East Thirty-seventh Street to deliver ice for his father. The order had been left at the store by a girl. The boy took the ice to 315 East Thirty-seventh Street and could not find the person for whom the order was given. Either he blundered or the order was a fraudulent one.

"He went to the second floor of the house. The Cunninghams lived on the first floor, or ground, floor. When the boy failed to find his customer on the second floor he started down stairs. As he neared the kitchen door of the Cunningham flat he heard a noise. The door was ajar. He looked in.

"Behind the door was little Mary Cunningham on her knees, struggling. Over her and tying a cloth over her mouth was a man.

"The boy declares that the man was McCormick, and he says the cloth was white and red. The towel found on the girl's body was white with a red border."

Capt. Martens took Marrone into custody, and as soon as he had him in the station house he heard his story. The boy told of his attempt to deliver ice, of his failure, and of having seen a man standing over Mary Cunningham and tying a cloth over her mouth.

"He was a fair-sized man," said Marrone, "and he had whiskers, black with gray spots and a frock coat buttoned up. His hair was long behind."

"Would you know him?" asked the Captain.

"I would," was the prompt reply.

Capt. Martens at once took the boy to the Yorkville Police Court, where McCormick and Farrell, the two suspects, are confined. The Captain had learned from the people of East Thirty-seventh Street, near the scene of the murder, that Marrone had been telling of a struggle in the Cunningham kitchen.

First he took the boy to Farrell's cell.

"That is not the one," said Marrone, promptly.

The cell of another prisoner was next visited, and the boy shook his head and turned away. Next he was led to McCormick's place of confinement, and without a second's hesitation he pointed at the occupant and almost screamed:

"That's him."

McCormick cowered in a corner of his cell and said not a word.

Marrone was taken back to the police station and Acting Inspector Brooks, who has charge of the case, was notified. He went to the station in a hurry, heard the story of the boy's description of McCormick, which was almost exact, and of his identification in the prison of the first man arrested by Capt. Martens's men—McCormick. To make assurance doubly sure he took the boy back to the Yorkville Police Court. In the prison seven men were placed in line, and the boy was taken in by the Inspector to view them.

He glanced along the line, and his eyes had traveled no further than McCormick when he exclaimed, at the same time pointing:

"There he is! That's the man I saw tying the cloth over the little girl's mouth."

When Marrone was taken back to the station house he was kept in the Captain's room, and there he was a prisoner last night, and none were allowed to see him. But to a reporter before he left the Yorkville Court, he told his story.

Its beginning is the same as has been already told. The new things in it relate to his actions after he witnessed the murderer completing his crime.

"When I looked into the kitchen," he said, "the man that was tying the cloth on the girl's face saw me. He hollered at me and asked me what I was doing there. I ran with my piece of ice in my hand. I fell on the stoop, dropped the ice, and ran toward Second Avenue. I thought he was following me. When I got to Second Avenue I looked around and couldn't see him, so I went back and got my ice. My nose was cut bad.

"The man I just picked out here was the man I saw tying the cloth on the girl's face."

"I think the boy's story is all right," said Capt. Brooks to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES late last night. "As soon as I heard it and had his identification of McCormick, I asked him if he could take me to the house. He said he could, and we started up Third Avenue.

"I purposely tried to pass Thirty-seventh Street, but he told me that was the place to turn. When we reached No. 315 I tried to pass it. He said, 'Here is the house,' led me in, and took me straight to the kitchen door, behind which he said he witnessed the murder. Before that he had described accurately everything about the kitchen.

"I have looked up the boy's record, and find it good. The neighbors say he is truthful. Dr. Tyler, who has the credit of calling attention to McCormick's hurried movements after the discovery of the murder, has known the boy for five years, and says he is honest.

"I think McCormick is the man we want."

McCormick and Farrell will be called for examination in the Yorkville Police Court at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE MURDERED GIRL BURIED.

Her Funeral in St. Gabriel's Church Attended by Great Crowds of People.

Mary Cunningham was buried yesterday in Calvary Cemetery. The crowds of people left scarcely room in the street for the undertakers' assistants to carry the white casket of the strangled girl across the street from her home, at 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, to St. Gabriel's Church, and even the roofs of the neighborhood were weighted with a great number of curious people.

The Rev. William J. Guinon officiated at a solemn requiem mass, with the Rev. John Quinn as deacon and the Rev. Patrick Hayes and the Rev. Thomas Thornton as sub-deacons. Flowers made into many beautiful figures covered the casket as it lay before the altar.

Mrs. Cunningham, grief stricken, almost hysterical, kept close to the casket, wailing and weeping. With her were her son John and her sister, Mrs. Mack. Neighbors and the curious filled the church, and many of the throng followed the funeral party to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. So great was the crowd that pressed toward the entrance to the church that to guard life the police were obliged to use all their strength to keep the mob back.

The hearse was escorted by eight boys, acting as pall bearers. They were selected from St. Joseph's Sodality of St. Gabriel's Church, of which the murdered girl was a member. They were James Flanagan, William Mack, Jacob Doran, Peter McArdle, James Honeymoon, Leon Doyle, Jerome Coyle, and Peter Kenny. Each of the boys wore a wide band of white ribbon on his right arm.

In the midst of the crowd in the street stood Police Capt. Martens of the East Thirty-fifth Street station. With him were ex-Capt. Ryan, who was in command of the precinct for many years, and who knows nearly every man, woman, and child in it.

HORSES OF CADETS RUN AWAY.

Several Events Not in the Programme at West Point Yesterday.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 2.—There was very little to interest the spectators here to-day until the cavalry drill at 5 o'clock this evening. Altogether, it is the dullest graduation season known for years. Instead of thousands of visitors, as heretofore, the number has dwindled down to a few hundred. Even the members of the Board of Visitors are tardy in putting in an appearance. In other years the members have reported promptly on the first day of June, effected their organization, and appointed customary committees. There are not now enough members here for a quorum, and only a temporary organization exists, with Senator Sewell of New-Jersey as Chairman, and A. W. Gilchrist of Florida as Secretary.

The examinations are progressing slowly. This morning the third and fourth classes were examined in mathematics, the first class in engineering and Spanish, and this afternoon the second class in chemistry. At 4:45 o'clock this afternoon there was a cavalry drill upon the plain, which was participated in by all the members of the first class, excepting Cadets Hinkley and Nolan, who were excused on account of disability. They were under the command of Capt. James Parker of the Sixth Cavalry, and the chiefs of platoons were Cadets Lott, Hoffman, Summerlin, and Heiberg. The guidon was Cadet King, and the right and left guides were Cadets Stewart and GRUBBS, respectively.

The graduation ride is looked upon as the greatest of all military exercises. Three years of persistent training has developed the lads into accomplished horsemen, and the feats performed this afternoon were thrilling as well as interesting. There were four or five features in the drill not down in the programme. At the commencement of the exercises Cadet Hoffman's horse ran away with him, dashed madly across the plain, and made straight for the stables. Cadet Grubbs was substituted for the position, and his horse also ran away. Young Grubbs was so overcome with exhaustion in his efforts to control the animal that he took no further part in the drill.

During one of the exciting charges Cadet Morrison's horse fell with him and the lad sustained some slight injuries. He courageously remounted his steed, however, and continued the drill. Cadet England's horse also became uncontrollable and ran away, and Cadet Tupe's horse was injured in the charge and had to be retired. Notwithstanding these casualties, there was not a hitch in the drill, which is said to be the finest ever witnessed upon the plain. The military exercises to-morrow afternoon will be pontoon bridge construction.

A MYSTERIOUS SHOT IN NEWARK.

Charles Biller Thought to Have Tried to Kill His Father.

NEWARK, N. J., June 2.—The Second Precinct police are investigating a mysterious attempted shooting which took place late last evening at the home of Gottlieb Biller, 228 Lake Street. Biller is the father of Charles Biller, who, a short time ago, got considerable notoriety by identifying the body of the Colonnade Hotel (New-York) suicide as his wife, who had been dead and buried over a year, and later by claiming the suicide at Hill's Road House at Waverly as his sister.

The elder Biller is employed at the Bloomfield carhouse, a short distance from his home. Last night about 10:30 o'clock he went to his home, as was customary, to eat a little lunch. His wife and younger son were in bed at the time. Biller sat down at a table in the kitchen in such a position that the shadow of his form showed on the curtain of a rear window as though he was sitting directly in front of the window. He had been sitting but a few moments when there was a loud report in the rear of the house, and a bullet crashed through the window, within a few inches of the old man's head. The bullet struck a saw hanging on the wall on the opposite side of the room, and dropped to the floor.

The shot alarmed the entire neighborhood and a search was made in the yard, and that adjoining, for the person who had fired it, but in vain. The bullet, which was found on the floor, was that of a rifle. It is not known who fired the shot, as Biller has not an enemy in the world that he knows of. It is suspected by some that young Biller, the insane son, for whom the authorities have been looking for some time, was seized with a homicidal mania and fired the shot. Extra efforts are now being made to try to apprehend him.

TWO NEW CONSULS APPOINTED.

William Churchill at Apia and David N. Burke at Tangier.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President to-day nominated William Churchill of Brooklyn, N. Y., to be Consul General at Apia, Samoa. Mr. Churchill is an editorial writer on The Brooklyn Times. He was born in Brooklyn in 1859, and since his graduation from Yale has contributed to the magazines and done other literary work. He is the author of "The Princess of Fiji," a novel.

Mr. Churchill lived in the South Seas for four years, employed by the Smithsonian Institution, and speaks Samoan and other native languages. He knows Samoa well, and is intimately acquainted with the political situation there. During his residence at Apia he became acquainted with the late Robert Louis Stevenson, and was much in his company.

The President also nominated David N. Burke of New-York to be Consul General at Tangier, Morocco. Mr. Burke is the present United States Consul at Malaga, Spain, and will be transferred from that post to Tangier. He was born in Vermont, and appointed to the Malaga Consulate by President Cleveland in November, 1893. At Malaga his salary is $1,500, and that of the Tangier post is $2,000, with considerable additional in the shape of fees.

Pastimes in Ludlow Street Jail.

Sheriff Tamsen denied yesterday that there is poker playing in Ludlow Street Jail or that Alfred G. Stoker is conducting a ladies' tailoring business there. The Sheriff said: "It is true that Stokes did some pattern drawing, which he has as much right to sell as if he wrote a newspaper story about the jail and sold it. I saw both men to-day, and they denied any knowledge of the game of poker, so how could they play it. The only game prisoners play is casino, and, surely, there is no harm in their playing a simple game like that in their cell. The prisoners must have some pastime, but any charge that there was poker playing is jail is absolutely false."

Thomas O'Rourke Sues Judge Ingram.

Judge Ingram of Long Island City was served with papers in a suit for $10,000 damages brought by Thomas O'Rourke of the Eureka Athletic Club. It is an echo of the proceedings in which O'Rourke, Peter Maher, and Frank Slavin were arrested a week ago, to prevent the last-named two from having a fight in the clubhouse. O'Rourke is said to have written Gov. Morton a letter in which he charges Sheriff Doht with being interested in the Empire Athletic Club, as a stockholder and as owner of the land on which the clubhouse is built. O'Rourke threatens to obtain an injunction restraining every one from interfering with the Maher and Slavin fight next Friday evening.

The Montgomery's Cutter Capsized.

While a cutter belonging to the cruiser Montgomery of the North Atlantic squadron, lying off Tompkinsville, S. I., was sailing in the bay opposite Stapleton yesterday afternoon, it was capsized by a sudden squall. The sailors were thrown into the water, and clung to the overturned boat until they were picked up by a launch from the guardship of the squadron from which the capsized cutter had been seen.

BOLSTERING UP MR. REED

THE MAINE CONVENTION DECLARES FOR A GOLD STANDARD.

Evidence that the Speaker's Friends Have Abandoned the Silver Delegates to McKinley, and Will Now Endeavor to Make Their Candidate the Choice of the Advocates of Sound Money—Discovery of an Urgent Demand for Him.

Governor—LLEWELLYN POWERS of Houlton.

BANGOR, Me., June 2.—The Republican State Convention to-day was called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, but the most of the time was given over to an attempt to bolster up Mr. Reed as a Presidential candidate. The nomination of a Governor was disposed of with neatness and dispatch. Then the work in behalf of the Speaker was attended to with diligence and considerable show of enthusiasm.

It is evident that Mr. Manley and the other Reed managers have become convinced that the only hope for their candidate is to secure for him the united support of the sound-money people. Mr. Reed, personally, has been as silent as to the money question as McKinley himself. The Maine convention which chose delegates to St. Louis contented itself with pointing to his record. Massachusetts declared him a gold-standard man, and New-Hampshire followed by proclaiming the man from Maine a bimetallist. The managers seemed to think they had placed Mr. Reed in a position to "catch 'em comin' or goin'," regardless of the financial views of delegates. Thus far Reed doesn't seem to have caught 'em either way. McKinley has corralled the free-silver votes, and Reed's friends appear to feel that they have nothing to lose and everything to gain by a straightforward declaration for sound money.

Harold M. Sewall was Chairman of to-day's convention. In his speech he started the work for Reed by saying:

"The Republicans of Maine join their brethren of other States in presenting a candidate whose platform is already written, when he declared that the proudest part of the proud record of the Republican Party is its devotion to the cause of sound finance," written in the record of his life, whose nomination means election, whose election means Republican supremacy not for four, but for twenty-four years to come; not only the leader of our party, but one whose mastery of Italian and Spanish tongues has been forced to acknowledge—a master of men.

Master of himself as the Nation knows him to-day, his lips not sealed in silence when silence is dishonor, nor opened to words that are meant to have no meaning; his lofty spirit unswerved from its high purpose; no, not for the price of the Presidency itself!

Conservative without compromise, brave without rashness, undaunted to-day as he has been undaunted ever, I need not name him! He leads in your hearts and there has been no vacancy in that leadership since, broken hearted, you turned from the deathbed of Blaine; and, in the full glory of his record and the promise of illimitable achievements yet to come, you centred your pride of State and party fealty upon Thomas B. Reed." His name your chosen delegates carry to St. Louis, and to guide their action there they need only the instructions of their hearts.

The platform was devoted almost entirely to Reed and the financial question. It declares:

We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, except by international agreement, and until such agreement can be obtained we believe that the present gold standard should be maintained.

We believe in the maintenance of the highest National credit by the utmost faith toward the public creditor—not for the creditor's sake, but for the Nation's sake, for the sound reason that the most valuable possession of any nation in time of war or distress, next to the courage of its people, is an honorable reputation. Whoever pays with honor borrows with ease. Sound finance and certainty at the Treasury and protection for the producers will mean prosperity and peace.

We renew our unswerving loyalty to that great champion of protection and sound money Thomas B. Reed, in the hope that the coming National Convention will recognize the urgent demand of the business interests of the country for his nomination.

The Committee on Resolutions should have full credit for its discovery of the "urgent demand of the business interests of the country" for Reed's nomination. This "urgent demand" appears not to have been heard outside of Bangor.

Llewellyn Powers of Houlton was nominated by acclamation for Governor, and after he had made a speech the convention adjourned.

TARIFF THE THING, HE DECLARES.

Col. Hooker of Vermont Talks of the Outlook and McKinley's Chances.

Col. George W. Hooker of Vermont, formerly Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and member of the National Committeee, was in this city yesterday. He is not going to the National Convention this year, but the Vermont delegation, he said, would be there prepared to vote for McKinley solidly.

"The Vermont people want McKinley because they think that McKinley means 30 cents a bushel for potatoes instead of 10 cents. They want him because they think tne cause of the hard times is the absence of a protective tariff that keeps the mills going.

"The question of the coinage of silver ought not to cut any figure in the campaign, but it will do so. The principal issue ought to be the tariff.

"The Republicans will probably put a gold plank into their platform, and the Democrats will probably put free silver into theirs. That will make the currency an issue in the campaign, and it will make it necessary for the Republicans to do the hardest kind of fighting if they expect to win. It will make it necessary for the Republicans to hustle for Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and several other Western States. In my judgment the next campaign will require as skilful management on the part of the Republicans as any the country has ever seen if they expect to win."

"Do you suppose McKinley would veto a free-coinage bill if he became President and one were sent to him by Congress?

"No; I suppose not. He would probably bow to the will of the people and sign it. It looks as if a silver bill would be made the price of a protective tariff bill. I believe that would not be a very bad thing. The thing needed to start up business is a protective tariff, and when that has been done the currency question will settle itself."

Senator Allison Will Stick.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 2.—Senator W. B. Allison has chosen J. N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs to present his name at the St. Louis Convention, and this is said by politicians to remove all doubt of the Iowa man remaining in the field for the great honor. When the Iowa delegation was being made up it was at Senator Allison's request that Mr. Baldwin was selected from the Ninth District. Mr. Baldwin is a personal friend of Mr. Allison, and is one of his most enthusiastic admirers. His reputation as an orator and as a public speaker extends beyond the limits of the State of Iowa.

A McKinley Fiasco.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 2.—Fewer than 150 Republicans attended the much-advertised McKinley meeting here to-night. John F. Plummer talked to empty benches, and the McKinleyites are greatly disappointed. This county is strongly anti-Platt, and different results were expected from the visit of the McKinley agent. The Republican vote of this city is estimated at over 4,000.

It May Prove a Murder.

Harry Powers, a boxer, about midnight on Decoration Day, knocked Charles Chamberlain of 338 West Fortieth Street senseless during a dispute caused by an insult to Chamberlain's wife. Chamberlain, who is a laborer, was taken to the Manhattan Hospital and removed later to his home, where he is under the care of Dr. Sherman of 114 West Forty-fourth Street. The doctor thinks that the man's skull is fractured and fears that the injury may prove fatal. Powers was arrested yesterday at Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.

TO ROW ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Two Men Will Try to Reach Havre in an Eighteen-Foot Open Boat.

The field of freak enterprise in crossing the Atlantic under unusual conditions is being gradually narrowed. Several have made their way across in small sailboats, and now two foolhardy adventurers have arranged to row an eighteen-foot boat from this port to Havre. If they succeed the next aspirant for distinction in that special line may have to announce his intention of swimming across in order to attract interest.

The men who are to make the attempt to row across the Atlantic are George Harbo and Frank Samuelson. They are Norwegian seamen. Harbo is thirty-one years old and Samuelson is twenty-six.

Their boat, an eighteen-foot cedar craft, of whaleboat pattern, is moored in a slip near the Barge Office, at the Battery, from which point they expect to start Saturday on their long and lonesome journey. The boat will be provisioned for sixty days. The men count upon rowing three miles an hour, and believe that they can cross before their stock of provisions and water is exhausted.

Five pairs of oars, a compass, quadrant, and chart comprise the equipments of the little craft. The boat is not fitted with a mast or sail, and if the oars are lost or broken before the journey is ended, the men will be in sad straits.

But as they are to make the attempt for fame and such fortune as may accrue from that, the perils of the undertaking do not daunt them.

W. C. MANY WANTS A NEW ELECTION

Meyer Ballot Machine Did Not Properly Register Votes.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 2.—Judge Wilmot M. Smith of the Supreme Court today issued an order directing the Mayor and Common Council of this city to appear and show cause why a writ of certiorari should not be issued to review the proceedings relative to the First Ward Aldermanic contest in this city between W. C. Many, Democrat, and A. S. Armstrong, Republican. The order was obtained by Mr. Many, who is now one of the Aldermen from that ward, but who was defeated for re-election by the failure of one of the Meyer ballot machines to register properly 140 votes which were, it is alleged, cast for the Democratic candidate.

As the lower courts held that the Board of Commissioners cannot go otherwise than according to the returns, it was decided to make the application for a review to the Supreme Court. The vital feature of the contest is that it threatens to involve the validity of the election of all the municipal officers voted for with the Meyer machines. The order of Justice Smith, which was served on Mayor Lewis and the Common Council to-night, is returnable before Justice Barnard at Poughkeepsie on Saturday, when the effort will be made to have the election set aside and a new election ordered.

FAILED TO RESCUE THE COWBOYS.

An Unsuccessful Effort to Release Two from the Juarez Jail.

EL PASO, Texas, June 2.—For two months there have been confined in the Juarez jail several American cowboys, charged with driving cattle from their range. The boys were working for parties in New-Mexico, but had crossed the Mexican line to round up cattle.

Friends determined to release them from prison, and it was so arranged that at a certain time they would raid the Juarez jail and release the boys. The scheme was found out and was abandoned. A cowboy named Fox, with four others, last evening rode over to Juarez. Arriving at the jail, Fox threw one end of a rope over the wall and tied the other end to the pommel of his saddle. About this time a policeman saw him and fired at him, the ball cutting the stirrup leather. The cowboy dismounted, pulled two pistols, and opened fire on the policeman, who retreated.

The Mexican soldiers then turned out and fired on the cowboys, but they fought their way out and escaped to the American side, leaving one horse, which was taken by the Mexican authorities.

JOSEPH HENRY STICKNEY'S WILL.

Its Legacies Declared Void by a Baltimore Court.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—By a decision handed down in the Circuit Court to-day, by Judge Dennis, $350,000 which was willed to Congregational churches of New-York and Boston by the late Joseph Henry Stickney of this city, will go to his heirs, who are residents of Chicago.

Mr. Stickney's will disposed of about $1,000,000. Among the bequests was $10,000 for the removal of the canopy over Plymouth Rock to Coles Hill, to the memory of those who died the first Winter after the landing of the Pilgrims, provided the Pilgrim Society should deem it advisable. This clause was decided to be void, on account of the conditions imposed. In the general residuary clause, all the residue of the estate, amounting to $350,000, was left to the American Congregational Union (now the Congregational Church Building Society) of New-York and Boston, provided the legatees should release their claims on certain Baltimore Congregational churches.

The court held that this clause was void, as not being an absolute gift, and as it came into contact with the law against perpetuities. If Judge Dennis's opinion stands, Mr. Stickney's heirs will be richer by $350,000.

Seventh's Sham Battle and Review.

There will be interesting military manoeuvres at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday, when the Seventh Regiment, under Col. Daniel Appleton, 1,042 strong, proceeds there for a drill in battle tactics and review. The First Battery, under Capt. Wendel, will also be on duty. It will arrive in the park in the afternoon, and go into camp, relieving the Seventh on the drill ground. There will be mounted drills by the battery, and other exercises, and on Sunday Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and staff will review the battery. When the Seventh arrives on the drill ground on Saturday there will be manoeuvres in close and extended order, in which blank cartridges will be used, and a mimic battle given. Gen. Fitzgerald, with whom will be his staff and Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, Thirteenth United States Infantry, will review. The camp will be known as Camp General Fitzgerald.

Hoboken's Padded School Census.

Henry W. Miller, a School Trustee of West Hoboken, was expelled from the Board of School Trustees some time ago on a charge that he had accepted a bribe of $200 for securing the appointment of Prof. Brown as a teacher. He was indicted by the Grand Jury and fled. When the census of children of school age, that is, from five to eighteen years, was presented to the board Monday night, it was found that, while there was an increase of 187 in the Second Ward and 200 in the Third, there was a decrease of 200 in the First. It was stated that Trustee Miller, who made the census, added 200 names to the list to obtain the fee of 5 cents that the town paid to the census taker for each name obtained.

Capt. Bourke on Sick Leave.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The unexpired portion of the ordinary leave of absence granted Capt. John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, the well-known Indian fighter, has been changed to sick leave, to date from May 3. Capt. Bourke is reported to be seriously ill at the house of his father-in-law, in Omaha. He obtained leave to accompany his father-in-law to Mexico, in March last, for the benefit of the latters' health, and has not returned to his post, Fort Ethan Allan, Vermont. Capt. Bourke will be obliged to undergo an operation.

Placed on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Col. John W. Barriger, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, has been placed on the retired list at his own request. He was sixty-two years old yesterday and applied for retirement under the law which permits an officer to give up active service on reaching that age. Capt. Quincy O'M. Gilmore, Eighth Cavalry, has been retired from active service on account of mental incapacity. He is a patient in the Government hospital for the insane near Washington.

A CALL FOR STEVENSON

SILVER SENATORS WANT TO PROMOTE THE VICE PRESIDENT.

He Is Said to be Interested in a Silver Mine and Would Dispense the Patronage in a Way Which Would Please the Senators—Attempt to Have Kentucky Spring Stevenson on the Convention as a Free-Coinage Candidate.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—While the Western Democrats in the silver party are striving desperately to advance the chances of Boies, Bryan, or Bland, the "busy bees" alluded to by Secretary Morton in an interview published to-day, and are regarding with distrust the suggestions about making such halting silver men as Morrison or ex-Gov. Campbell the bearers of the silver banner, the campaign for Stevenson is going on in the Senate.

The silver barons are determined to remove, if possible, the impression that politically they are of no more account in the estimation of the country than they were, when, in 1892, they appeared at Chicago, a body of solid opponents of the renomination of Grover Cleveland. If Senatorial conniving could nominate a candidate or prevent a man from obtaining a nomination, the moving spirits in the Senate would have settled the contest at Chicago in favor of the nomination of Vice President Adlai Stevenson.

The Democratic and Republican Senators want a President in the White House whom they can approach, and whom, having approached, they know they can work upon. Under Presidents Harrison and Cleveland the Senators have been resentful because the President has acted as if he had prerogatives which Senators were not entitled to encroach upon. For that reason there are no Republican Senators who would care to see Harrison once more returned, and there are Democrats who would be happy to see Stevenson take the place of Cleveland, and as a silver President. If rumor is correct, Kentucky will be induced to declare for Stevenson as the candidate, perhaps upon the production of a letter showing, in Stevenson's own handwriting, that he was a free-silver man long before Senator Stewart owned a mine.

The prospect of having Allison in the White House was attractive to the Republican Senators for much the same reason that the Democrats are friendly to the aspirations of Mr. Stevenson. With Allison to run business, the Senators who are to remain during the Administration to begin in 1897 are confident they would be able to secure recognition of the rule of Senatorial courtesy to a degree that would make the possession of the powers of the Presidency itself largely superfluous. With any Senator or the Vice President chosen to occupy the place of Mr. Cleveland, things would go very well with the Senatorial circle. The favors would be turned out with liberality and with due regard for reciprocal action. Of course, a determined disregard for Senatorial comfort and greatness by either of the National conventions will be unpleasant for the Senators who hope to control the nominations to be made at the White House for four years.

There is talk among the Democrats of the Senate to justify the impression that Mr. Stevenson has been carefully groomed for just the situation which he is now about to meet. He has for years maintained a "discretion" equaled only by that of Major McKinley; and while refraining from uttering one sentiment to show that he has had ideas on living issues, his friends in the Senate have had in mind the intention to apply him to any use to which he might appear to be conspicuously available. A man who has said nothing except immaterial pleasantries while in a prominent position could be readily adjusted to a sound-money plank or a declaration for free silver, and he would feel quite as much at home on one platform as another. Then, to rush Stevenson forward will prevent the nomination of a plain and strong man like Morrison, who has had opinions too sane to present him as a desirable candidate for the fanatical silver men.

With silver and silver coinage at any cost, the prevailing idea in the Chicago Convention, nothing but a silver man so rank that he cannot be doubted will at all answer the expectations of those who insist that the candidate shall be a record free-silver man who has never so much as breathed a doubt about the safety of the experiment of independent free-silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

STILL SHORT OF FUNDS.

Chicago Has Not Made Good Its Guarantee to Democrats.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The Democratic National sub-committee concluded the business of its present session to-day, and adjourned to meet here June 13. All the members returned to their homes to-night.

The local committee is still short $14,000 of the guaranteed subscriptions, $26,000 of the promised $40,000 only having been paid to the National Committee. Twenty-five thousand dollars was paid at the last meeting of the sub-committee and $1,000 only was paid to-day by the local Treasurer, although the statement had been published yesterday that Chairman Donnersberger of the Chicago committee had in hand all the money due the National Committee, which had come to Chicago to get it. There is no fear, however, that the money will not be forthcoming from the guarantors, if not from the subscribers, and the local committee was not pressed to make good the financial contract now. The Seventh Regiment, (Illinois National Guard) Band of sixty pieces will be given the contract for the music.

Mr. Canda of New-York, who acts as the National Committee's architect, and S. S. Beman, the local committee's architect, submitted a plan of the seating arrangements which the committee adopted. There will be 15,000 seats in that part of the Coliseum which is to be used for the convention. The speakers' platform, with the accompanying seats for the press, will be on the east side of the hall, midway. On each side and in front will radiate, in amphitheatre form, with a gradual rise, the thousands of seats for delegates and spectators, extending to a line level with the galleries. Only a few seats are to be put in the galleries, because the committee considers 15,000 a big enough audience to handle considering the animation which is expected to mark the deliberations of the convention.

Sound Money Wins at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2.—The sound-money Democrats won a great victory here to-day, and named eighty-seven delegates to the State Convention.

The anti-silver resolution reads: "We are uncompromisingly opposed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Chicago Gold Democrats Will Act.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The gold-standard Democrats of Chicago will hold their County Convention in Central Music Hall Saturday evening, June 13. The primaries will be held in the various wards and towns on the evening of June 12.

Result of Beating His Horse.

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 2.—John F. Donahue, a teamster, angered by the action of one of his horses Sunday, belabored the animal with a pitchfork. The horse kicked the fork from Donahue's hands against the side of the barn. It rebounded, and one of the prongs struck Donahue on the right side of the head, between the temple and ear. As a result, Donahue's right arm, leg, and eye became completely paralyzed to-day. Other parts of his body are slightly affected. He may recover, but will never regain his normal strength. Before the accident Donahue was one of the strongest men in the city.

Orders for Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Commander C. J. Train, United States Navy, has been detached from duty as a member of the Atlanta Exposition Board and ordered to the Fourth Light House District as Inspector. His headquarters will be in Philadelphia. Commander G. C. Reiter, the present inspector for that district, has been directed to return home and will be placed on waiting orders.

RIGHTS OF AN ADOPTED CHILD.

The Same as Those of Other Children of a Testator.

P. Dodin died on April 7, 1895, leaving a widow, who was his second wife, and a son by his first marriage. In his will, after making certain specific bequests, he bequeathed the residue of his estate for distribution according to the laws of the State of New-York.

He legally adopted Josephine Dodin as his daughter, Nov. 26, 1888. She is now ten years old. His widow, Mrs. Mary J. Dodin, brought the matter into the courts to have a construction placed on the will in the interest of herself and her husband's son, Alexander Dodin, and she alleged that the adopted girl was not entitled to inherit.

The matter was referred to Eugene A. Philbin, as referee, and Mr. Philbin presented his report to the Court yesterday. He reports that Mrs. Dodin is entitled to one-third of the estate, the remainder to be divided equally between Alexander and Josephine. On application to have this report confirmed, Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court gave an order accordingly, thus declaring that an adopted child has equal rights with the other children of a testator.

A DISHONEST LAWYER CONVICTED.

To be Sentenced for Swindling a Female Client.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 2.—Lawyer J. Dixon Cunningham, who was recently indicted on a charge of swindling Mrs. Ellen Burke, a client, out of $2,000, was found guilty to-day and was remanded for sentence. He claimed the woman loaned him the money.

Mrs. Burke was employed as a servant, and when her employer died she became convinced that she had been left a legacy. Several lawyers investigated her case, but found she had no claim whatever. Cunningham, on pretense of opening a suit, it is said, secured large sums of money from her, on one occasion charging her $200 for a special train to bring Chief Justice Beasley to New-Brunswick to sign some papers. Cunningham has frequently been involved in similar trouble, and once steps were taken, but unsuccessfully, to have him declared insane.

TRUE BIMETALLISTS ALARMED.

Free-Silver Coinage Here Would Hurt International Agreement Plans.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 2.—J. W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has received a letter from Perry Belmont, now in England, in which Mr. Belmont speaks of having met the leading men in both the monometallic and bimetallic leagues, particularly the latter. He speaks of interviews with Balfour and Anthony Gibbs, now Lord Aldenham, who is the President of the Bimetallic League. He is not known generally by his title, which is of no importance to him. He follows American politics closely, and is one of the ablest men in England. He told Mr. Belmont that for the United States to go to a silver basis would be a dangerous experiment, and would hurt the cause of international bimetallism.

A DEMOCRAT COUNTED OUT.

Nearly a Thousand Votes Thrown Out at Norwich.

NORWICH, Conn., June 2.—The city election yesterday resulted in the declaration that Alonzo R. Aborn was elected Mayor by a majority of 609, although the Democratic nominee, Frederick L. Osgood, received a majority of 658.

There were declared to be 646 illegal votes in the First District and 321 in the Second District.

The ballots were printed entirely in long primer type, when the name of the party should have been printed in pica, according to the instructions of the Secretary of State.

The remainder of the Republican ticket was elected.

Mr. Osgood has engaged counsel and will test the decision of the Moderator.

Alonzo R. Aborn and Byron Hamilton, Republicans, declared elected Mayor and Common Councilman, respectively, on account of the alleged illegal printing of Democratic ballots for Monday's election, have declined to qualify. Their decision was reached after a conference with Frederick L. Osgood, the Democratic nominee for Mayor.

THE STABLEKEEPER OF PRESIDENTS

John T. Price Commits Suicide on Account of Financial Troubles.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—John T. Price, a once well-known livery stable keeper of this city, who took care of Gen. Grant's Arabian steeds, and whose stables were also used in their time by Presidents Hayes and Arthur and Gen. Phil Sheridan, with all of whom he was well acquainted, shot himself fatally last night.

The cause was depression, caused by ill-health and financial difficulties.

His body was not found until to-day.

MARRIED TEN YEARS AGO.

Yesterday the Anniversary of the President's Wedding.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—This is the tenth anniversary of the marriage of the President and Mrs. Cleveland. They have not celebrated the occasion, but have spent the day quietly.

Mrs. Cleveland came into town in the afternoon in her phaeton, and drove back to the country with the President.

The Rev. Byron Sunderland, who performed the marriage ceremony, called to-day at the White House to pay his respects to the President.

Sudden Death of a Nurse.

Mrs. Sarah Hess, a professional nurse, who was fifty-five years old, and lived at 217½ Seventh Street, was taken suddenly ill at Seventieth Street and Second Avenue last evening, and died an hour later in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Decrease in the Circulation.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Treasury official statement issued to-day shows a decrease of all kinds of money in circulation during May of $18,422,799, and since June 1, 1895, of $85,000,000. The per capita circulation is stated at $21.35.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—John E. Blair and his son Alva of Nevada, Mo., attacked the former's son-in-law, Henry Anthony, on the street with revolvers and knives. Over twenty-five shots were fired at him, and seven of them struck him. Anthony ran into the business part of the town, and the Blairs overtook him and cut his throat in the presence of 200 people. The Blairs gave themselves up to the Sheriff.

—The town of Pratt, Kan., has repudiated its bonded indebtedness. Pratt carries a bonded debt of $76,000. The city administration decides that it is next to impossible for the owners of real estate ever to pay the bonded indebtedness. At the present time it is impossible for them even to pay interest.

—In the case of Henry Kohl, under sentence of death for murder at Newark, Justices Gummers and Van Syckle held that a writ of error is a writ of permission, not of right. Execution has been stayed by an appeal to the Supreme Court.

—Acting Gov. Wolcott has vetoed the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company's bill on the grounds that the powers of the company are not sufficiently well defined and that the bill gives no assurance of cheaper gas.

—Henry Jackson, a negro, has confessed to an attempt to wreck a Pennsylvania express at Dean's Station, N. J., May 6, and has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

—The State Civil Service Commission is overwhelmed with applications for appointments as special excise agents. An examination will be held in about three weeks.

—The First National Bank of El Reno, Oklahoma, which suspended payment May 13, has been permitted to resume

ornamental, but it was earnest and direct, and it carried the confident assertion that the people of the district next November would give a most emphatic answer to the jury that had determined that he should be deprived of the seat to which his constituents had elected him. The Democrats were not present in large numbers, and Mr. Walsh was unseated without much resistance from the right side of the Chamber.

STANDS BY ITS "PORK."

The House Overrides the Veto of the River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Mr. Hepburn's assumption that the evenness with which the "pork" in the River and Harbor bill was distributed would hold a majority up to it when it should come to a question of approving or overriding the veto of the President was correct. Republicans and Democrats alike to-day disregarded all considerations of economy and of discrimination between proposed improvements, and by more than the required two-thirds majority repassed the River and Harbor bill with all its imperfections unrevised and indorsed. Under the leadership of Mr. Hooker of New-York, who has all the partisan resolution necessary for such undertakings, the House refused to hear argument against the bill, and proceeded at once to decide whether the bill should be passed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. Every man who had a bit of "pork" in sight marched with the throng that voted against the President. While all Democrats voted with the Republicans to make up the 220 votes for the bill, only 30 Democrats voted to sustain the veto, the remaining votes in the negative being cast by Republicans and Populists.

The following Democrats voted to pass the bill over the President's veto:

Messrs. Bankhead, (Ala.,) Berry, (Ky.,) Buck, (La.,) Catchings, (Miss.,) Clark, (Ala.,) Cobb, (Mo.,) Cooper, (Fla.,) Cooper, (Texas,) Culberson, (Texas,) Cummings, (N. Y.,) Denny, (Miss.,) Dinsmore, (Ark.,) Eliet, (Va.,) Elliott, (S. C.,) Fitzgerald, (Miss.,) Kendall, (Ky.,) Kyle, (Miss.,) Latimer, (S. C.,) Lester, (Ga.,) Little, (Ark.,) McCulloch, (Ark.,) McMillin, (Tenn.,) McRae, (Ark.,) Meyer, (La.,) Money, (Miss.,) Ogden, (La.,) Owens, (Ky.,) Price, (La.,) Robertson, (La.,) Sparkman, (Fla.,) Strait, (S. C.,) Talbert, (S. C.,) Terry, (Ark.,) Turner, (Ga.,) Tyler, (Va.,) Underwood, (Ala.,) Washington, (Tenn.,) Williams, (Miss.,) Wilson, (S. C.)—39.

The negative was made up of the following:

Democrats—Messrs. Allen, (Miss.,) Bartlett, (N. Y.,) Bell, (Texas,) Black, (Ga.,) Clardy, (Ky.,) Cockrell, (Texas,) Dearmond, (Mo.,) Dockery, (Mo.,) Erdman, (Penn.,) Hall, (Mo.,) Harrison, (Ala.,) Hart, (Penn.,) Hendrick, (Ky.,) Jonas, (Va.,) Kleberg, (Texas,) Layton, (Ohio,) Maguire, (Cal.,) McClelland, (N. Y.,) McDearmon, (Tenn.,) Pendleton, (Texas,) Richardson, (Tenn.,) Sayers, (Texas,) Shaw, (N. C.,) Sorg, (Ohio,) Stadlings, (Ala.,) Sulzer, (N. Y.,) Tate, (Ga.,) Tucker, (Va.,) Turner, (Va.,) Walsh, (N. Y.)—30.

Republicans—Messrs. Allen, (Utah,) Anderson, (Tenn.,) Andrews, (Neb.,) Baker, (N. H.,) Brown, (Tenn.,) Balderhead, (Kan.,) Connolly,, (Ill.,) Grout, (Penn.,) Hager, (Iowa,) Hainer, (Neb.,) Hepburn, (Iowa,) Leighty, (Ind.,) Linney, (N. C.,) Long, (Kan.,) McCall, (Tenn.,) McClure, (Ohio,) McEwan, (N. J.,) Pearson, (N. C.,) Pitney, (N. J.,) Scranton, (Penn.,) Settle, (N. C.,) Shafroth, (Col.,) Sherman, (N. Y.,) Strede, (Neb.,) Tracewell, (Ind.,) Updegraff, (Iowa.)—26.

Populists—Messrs. Baker, (Kan.,) Bell, (Col.,) Kem, (Neb.,) Skinner, (N. C.)—4.

Mr. Strowd (North Carolina) was the only Populist who voted for the bill. The bill received four more votes on its repassage than it had when it was first passed, and there were twenty more votes against it than there were April 6. The expectation is that the measure will be called up in the Senate to-morrow, and that probability is that in that body the objections of the President will again be overruled.

The report of the Committee of Rivers and Harbors recommending the passage of the River and Harbor appropriation bill, "the objection of the President notwithstanding," was presented by Mr. Hooker, (Rep., N. Y.)

The report states that of the 417 items of appropriations contained in the bill, all except 27 are for projects contained in bills which have heretofore become laws, and which have been for years in process of construction by the Government. No new projects were added to the bill of 1894. The report states that the principal work of the committee has been the investigation and examination of improvements to which Congress has repeatedly committed itself.

The committee impeaches the President's declaration that many of the objects for which the money is appropriated are not related to the public welfare. It asserts that the bill was carefully prepared, after exhaustive hearings, and that the committee scrupulously avoided making appropriations not in the interest of commerce.

A careful re-examination of the bill warrants the committee in asserting that there is no foundation for the President's statement that the bill carries appropriations for work which private parties have actually agreed with the Government to do in consideration of their occupancy of public property.

Referring to the President's further criticism that the bill contemplates an immediate cash expenditure of nearly $17,000,000, including $3,000,000 carried in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bills for contract work, the committee asserts that the President is in error, and that only $12,621,000 is to be expended during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1896. The statement is also made that the bill does not appropriate $62,000,000 for contract work, but only $50,616,000. It is also shown that, if all the contracts authorized by the bill are promptly entered into by the Secretary of War, the maximum amount that can be expended in any one year is $16,612,000, and not $20,000,000, as the President asserts.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) and several other members sought recognition. The former, with great vehemence of manner, denounced the course of the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Hooker,) shouting: "The gentleman agreed with me yesterday that there should be opportunity for debate. It is unjust, unfair, and unmanly to cut us off this way."

Mr. Hooker seemed about to yield to Mr. Dockery's demand, but many members interposed with cries for "the regular order," and the vote on ordering the previous question was taken. It resulted: Yeas, 178; nays, 60. Mr. Dockery demanded the yeas and nays, but could muster only forty-six members in addition. This—not a sufficient number—and that announcement was greeted with derisive cries of triumph from friends of the bill.

THE MILITIA BILL IN THE SENATE.

Senator Hawley Makes Some Remarks Regarding the Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the militia was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs by Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,), and was placed on the calendar to-day, after a few explanatory remarks. Every President, Mr. Hawley said, from Washington down to the year 1843, had called attention repeatedly to the inefficiency, the utter uselessness of the old law requiring the enrollment of every single man, from eighteen to forty-five years of age. That law had died out. Then there had grown up a system of National Guards throughout the States. This was practically an organized militia, and the other was practically a reserve militia.

The bill now reported proceeded on the theory of recognizing what is in fact in existence, putting it in form, and repealing the wholly obsolete old law. There were some delicate questions in regard to the use of the army, but this bill had nothing to do with them. It was simply a business reorganization. It would not come up this session, but he had desired to make these remarks in order to forefend possible misapprehension.

Charitable Institutions Combine.

ALBANY, June 2.—Superintendents of the charitable institutions met with Controller Roberts to-day and perfected an organization similar to the one existing among the Superintendents of the State hospitals. Superintendent Brockway of Elmira was elected President, and Dr. Spratling, Superintendent of the Craig Colony, was elected Secretary. The purposes of the organization are for concerted action on all affairs which are common to all the institutions, such as the purchase of fuel, food, and staple articles. Committees were appointed to investigate the prices of various articles of merchandise, in order that the new organization at its next meeting will be able to see where and in what manner supplies and merchandise can be purchased for the least money.

John Stetson's Will Contested.

BOSTON, June 2.—The contest of the will of the late John Stetson, Jr., was formally instituted in the Suffolk Probate Court to-day by John G. Stetson entering an appearance for John Stetson, the father of the deceased, to oppose the allowance of the will which will be offered for probate on Thursday. The will gives the whole estate to Katherine Stokes Stetson, the widow of the deceased. She and John Stetson, Sr., the father, constituted the only relatives and next of kin of the deceased, according to the petition for the probate of the will filed by the executor, Mrs. Stetson, the widow, having since died, the contest will be between the testator's father and the wife's mother.

Albany Police Bill Decision Upheld.

ALBANY, June 2.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, to-day affirmed the judgment of Justice Alton B. Parker, declaring unconstitutional the Albany Bi-Partisan Police bill. The opinion was written by Justice D. Cady Herrick and all concurred except Justice Landon, who wrote a dissenting opinion.

BIMETALLISM A DELUSION

SENATOR MORRILL DISCUSSES THE MONEY QUESTION.

The Agitation in Favor of the Free Coinage of Silver Responsible for the Business Distress of Recent Years—To Attempt a Further Use of Silver Would Prove in the Highest Degree Disastrous to the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made his promised speech on the money question today while the Dingley tariff bill was under discussion. He rated bimetallism a delusion and a snare, and blamed the free-silver agitators for the business depression of recent years.

Mr. Morrill commenced by saying that as the discussions on tariff, free coinage, and and other collateral matters had hitherto been largely conducted by one side only, he desired to be briefly heard on the other side. When Congress met here in December last, all Republicans were supposed to be agreed, in view of the failure of the Wilson tariff bill in supplying sufficient revenue, to add to the receipts of the Treasury $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 by amending the existing Democratic tariff. They knew that it could not be done by a plenary and thoroughbred tariff bill, so long as the executive department was under Democratic control, nor so long as the leadership of the Senate Populists wabbled between the "learned and iridescent farmer of Nebraska" and the "veiled prophet" of Kansas. All know, however, that any tariff addition would afford some incidental protection. The tariff bill of the House of Representatives at the present session proposed this, and very little more.

The Democratic Party might well blush for having proposed, in time of peace, a clumsily-made income tax, but after its defects had been exposed, and the law ignominiously thrown overboard by the Supreme Court, the party might well have admitted without a blush that there would be a shortage of $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 of revenue. Otherwise the party must concede that it had maladroitly attempted to obtain unnecessary revenue. The Democrats, he said, had broken away from the leadership of their President, and while marching to the drum and fife of a North Carolina Captain, were in such dread lest the Populists should get control of their party that they seemed to be in a hurry to become Populists themselves.

He spoke of the free-coinage substitute as having been attached to the House Bond bill by the Democrats and Populists of the Senate in sheer mockery, and as uncovering a purpose to stampede the country to silver monometallism. He said that as there had already been elected to the St. Louis Convention between 700 and 800 sound-money delegates, and fewer than 100 who favor the free coinage of silver without the co-operation of any other Government, or who wanted the pockets of the American people to jingle with silver money only, it was certain that the platform of the Republican Party in 1896 would place every dollar of our money in circulation on a parity with the best dollar in the world.

Alluding to the divisions among the Democrats in some States and among Republicans in Colorado and Idaho, where a bolt was spoken of if the St. Louis Convention should not sufficiently recognize the claims of silver men from those States, Mr. Morrill said they were all of age and had the right in a Presidential race to "bolt or bust," as they pleased.

"No doubt," he added, "had our country been shielded by a sound protective tariff during the hopeless years of the present Democratic Administration, much of the business distress and woe of unemployed labor might have been averted; but another adverse factor, now underlying of all business affairs in the United States, hardly less potent than a free-trade tariff, has been the unceasing agitation of the free coinage of silver, and on a ratio that would not fail to reduce the standard value of our money, as well as the whole fabric of public and private credit, to one-half of its present value."

He said the droll and weak-backed contention appeared to be that if the United States should alone open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, it would at once be hoisted to its ancient full-coinage value, and would not only increase the value of the silver actually coined in the United States, but would hypnotize and increase the value of silver in all the markets of the world. The insurmountable impediment to the high-stepping theory was that it was proposed to have the American people assume all of the risk, loss, and shame of a gigantic boomerang in the perilous attempt to boom silver. It was seriously urged that nothing less than the perpetual free-coinage of silver until the crack of doom, and giving to the owners all the difference between its nominal and its real value, with no charge of seigniorage, would prove a wholesome tonic and restore silver to its former prestige and standard value.

Continuing at some length his argument as to the inefficacy of a silver money standard, Mr. Morrill said in the concluding portion of his speech:

Bimetallism is nothing more than two-metallism, though sometimes industriously and artfully used to mean the unlimited free coinage of gold and silver, and was first used by Gernuschi, a distinguished Frenchman, who soon after Germany and the Latin nations had lost confidence in the stability of silver money, began the agitation of a larger use of silver among nations. With this prominent leader of bimetallism visited this country some years later, he was invited by me as the honored guest to a dinner party, and his advice then was against the free coinage of silver without the co-operation of other leading nations, as no nation was competent alone to handle so large a question. Mr. Gernuschi has reiterated this opinion several times since. If the United States starts in this desperate silver risk alone, of course we shall be defeated, and silver will be further humbled and take a lower position in the estimation of all commercial nations.

Certainly an invitation from commercial nations to join in a co-operative agreement for a larger money use of silver would be accepted by a Republican Administration, and it would be more desirable that the United States should receive rather than offer the invitation, as the American production of silver is comparatively so large that any initiatory step on our part might subject us to the charge of being inspired by the thrifty purpose of securing a better market for our annual domestic product.

Were it as certain, as some extreme silver advocates represent, that no co-operative agreement among leading nations for a larger use of silver can be obtained, that fact alone would be a cogent and sufficient reason why the United States should decline to stultify itself by embarking, single handed, in an experiment so reckless and so disturbing as to be shunned and coldly rejected by the statesmen of every enlightened nation.

No action was taken on the Tariff bill.

DECLARES FOR GOLD STANDARD.

Sound-Money Resolutions Are Adopted by the Maritime Exchange.

By a unanimous vote a fairly representative meeting of the 1,200 members of the Maritime Exchange yesterday put that institution squarely on record as favoring a gold basis for the National finances. A large number of the oldest and most influential members of the Exchange attended the meeting. President Hugh Kelly presided, and in a few terse, earnest sentences reviewed the situation. He said, incidentally:

"The theme of the present time is one that comes home to us of the Maritime Exchange with especial force, inasmuch as our relations with the entire business world make it plainly manifest to us that any deviation from the present single standard of excellence in values must place us at a serious disadvantage with the rest of the world of manufacture and trade. This Exchange believes that there should be no uncertain ring about the United States dollar, when it is quoted in the foreign markets in which our members are related."

The following preamble and resolution were adopted without a dissenting vote:

Whereas, The present agitation in respect to the monetary standard of our country is one that appeals in an especially forcible manner to the maritime interests of this community by reason of their widely extended relations throughout the entire commercial world, and,

Whereas, The existing uncertainty as to the policy which may be pursued by our National legislators on the subject is the cause of much apprehension at home and abroad, resulting in the depression of values, the contraction of business, and the serious impairment of commercial and financial activity; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York places itself upon record as advocating the existing gold standard, which coincides with that of the other great manufacturing and trading nations, and that, in behalf of the vast and important interests which this Exchange represents, we appeal to our Government and to the great National Conventions about to assemble to make manifest to the world the desire and the intention of the people of the United States to preserve upon the highest possible plane the monetary system of this great Nation.

The resolutions, as well as the sentiments expressed by President Kelly, were heartily applauded.

John P. Townsend, a former President of the Exchange and now President of the Bowery Savings Bank, sent a letter the reading of which evoked a great deal of enthusiasm. He made this significant point: "I would like to say something in behalf of savings-bank depositors in this country, who number nearly 4,300,000 and who have on deposit $1,900,000,000, an average of but $367.39 each. The small capital of each depositor demonstrates that they belong to the plain people, the mechanics, artisans, workingmen, people on small salaries, and women and children. In many cases their entire fortune consists of their deposits in the savings banks, and it would be something little less than crime to compel them, who have made deposits in money equal to gold, to receive back a dollar which has lost part of its purchasing power, and which would deprive them in many cases of the necessaries of life if they were so required after the passage of a free-coinage law which would take the $1,600,000,000 of gold now in the hands of the banks and the people out of circulation.

"The first effect of a contraction of the currency would produce stringency in the money market and tend to reduce the price of labor and stop industrial projects, which would make it necessary for depositors to draw on their little savings for means to eke out a scanty subsistence."

CRUSADE OF GERMAN-AMERICANS.

Literature That Is Being Sent Out by the Sound-Money League.

The German-American Sound Money League began its crusade yesterday by mailing its literature to the prominent German-American business men in the United States. It consists of a circular propounding four questions, a postal card for an answer to the questions, a pamphlet entitled "Gold or Silver Standard? Answered by the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury," and the following:

Who would suffer most from the diminished purchasing power of our dollar if free coinage at the rate of 16 to 1 were allowed without the concurrence of the leading European nations?

All people with an income from:

1. Wages and salaries. (They would be the last to rise, to make up for the diminished purchasing power of the dollar.)
2. From railroad and other bonds held by people who rely on the income from them for their subsistence.
3. Deposits in savings banks.
4. Policies in life insurance companies.
5. Pensions.
6. All people who must borrow money to carry on their business or to preserve their property, especially the small property holders, because they would find no lenders of money. The consequence would be the foreclosure of mortgages in untold numbers.

Who would suffer least?

1. Rich people, who can afford to wait until our money would again be worth as much as the money of other nations.
2. Employers of labor, who would pay their workmen in depreciated money.

Our present business depression is mainly due to lack of confidence owing to the threatened danger of the depreciation of our currency through free coinage of silver.

Can you form an idea of the crash that will come, if both the Republican and the Democratic Party should adopt a platform portending an abandonment of our present gold standard?

ARRESTED FOR A BRIDAL SERENADE

Groom Theatened with Prosecution on His Return from Wedding Tour.

BOONTON, N. J., June 2.—Four young men have been arrested, and others expect to be taken into custody at any time, as the result of a serenade to the bridal couple. One of the young men under arrest says that as soon as the bridal couple return from their honeymoon, he will cause the arrest of the bridegroom, and have him held on a charge of assault.

Frank Bean, a wealthy young resident of the town, was wedded on Wednesday evening last to Miss Lizzie Van Duyne. The bride is a granddaughter of Stephen Van Duyne, who is wealthy, and an old resident of the town. She has been living at her grandfather's home, and she was married there. The wedding was private, only the relatives of the couple and their most intimate friends being invited. This did not suit the young people of the town, who believed that they should have some enjoyment from the wedding, and waited patiently for invitations. When none came a serenading party was made up, and about 9:30 o'clock on the night of the wedding a party of fifty young people, armed with tin horns, tallyho trumpets, drums, and similar noise-making devices, appeared before the Van Duyne house. Two of the young men carried a giant horse fiddle. The horns played a discordant and unmusical prelude, and then the manipulators of the horse fiddle rendered a choice selection. Then guns and pistols were discharged, and the performance began again. Then all the different noise-making instruments were set a-going at once, and Wagner was outdone. The noise could be heard a long distance, and a big crowd gathered in front of the house to witness the fun. The workers of the horse fiddle perspired, but kept their big wooden bow going. The blowers of the horns turned red in the face, and the beaters of tin pans and kettles beat still harder as the crowd increased.

After standing it as long as he could, old Mr. Van Duyne went upon the stoop, and commanded the noise and the people of the crowd to go away. This was not what was wanted, so Mr. Van Duyne was greeted with derisive cheers and hootings. He retired under fire. The noise was renewed with more force than ever, and finally the bridegroom appeared. He was greeted with cheers. He signaled for silence, and when it was obtained shouted: "I thank you, boys, for the compliment and honor you bestow upon me. I appreciate it fully. All of you go down to Thompson's and have all the cigars you want at my expense."

The serenaders played a parting discord, and started for the tobacco store. Mr. Thompson was surprised when the crowd descended on his store and wanted cigars. It looked as though his entire stock was to be sold at a jump. When informed that Frank Bean had sent them there to have the cigars, which were to be charged, Mr. Thompson replied that Mr. Bean had no account with him, and unless Mr. Bean would come in person he would give out no cigars. The serenaders were angry, and, houldering their instruments, marched back to the house where the wedding was, and resumed their serenade. The affair was kept up until after midnight. Attempts to drive them away failed. It is said that at one time Bean came out and tried to have the crowd go away, and that he and John Sanderson had a hot argument, and that Bean struck Sanderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Bean left town on Thursday for their wedding tour. The grandfather of the bride was much worked up over the serenade and its incidents, and, after much meditation, finally decided to cause the arrest of as many as possible of the party, on the ground that they had been disturbing the peace.

Mr. Van Duyne knew but four of the party, so he swore out warrants for John Sanderson, nineteen years old; William Sims, twenty years old; Frank Clark, fifteen years old, and John Moore, Jr., twenty-two years old. All of the young men are well known. Justice Anthony issued the warrants. The warrants have been served, and the young men will have a hearing on Thursday. Sanderson has been persuaded to swear out a warrant for the arrest of Bean, on a charge of assault, and this will be used as a counter-move. Mr. Van Duyne says he will cause the arrest of all of the serenaders, as he learns their names. The serenaders will retain Congressman Mahlon Pitney to defend them.

St. Mary's School Commencement.

Nineteen young women were graduated yesterday at the commencement of St. Mary's School in East Forty-sixth Street. Among those present were Bishop Potter, the Rev. Arthur Ritchie of St. Ignatius, and the Rev. R. F. Humphries of St. Paul's, Morrisania. There were essays in Greek, Latin, French, and English, and musical selections by the members of the graduating class. The valedictory in French was delivered by Alice Persis Baten, and in English by Mary A. Dickerson. Diplomas were presented to the following members of the graduating class by Bishop Potter: Dorothy Adey, Alice Persis Bates, Irene Sophie Du Pont, Mary Augusta Dickerson, Henriette Camblos De Rivera, Marie Camblos de Rivera, Edna Dart, Mary Belle Elliott, Rebecca Motte Frost, Katheryn Allan Geddes, Gertrude Amy Goldsmith, Amy Louise Hornthal, Minnie Lunetta Humphries, Mary Sarah Russell Mayo, Florence Fisher Oppenheimer, Sadie Edna Scofield, Mabel Westbrook Sanford, Mary Geiger Wilkinson, and Anniebel Walker.

E. M. Quimby Sues for Separation.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 2.—A sensation was caused in this city to-day when it became public that Edward M. Quimby, a well-known society man residing on Chester Hill, the aristocratic section of the city, had brought proceedings against his wife for a separation. Mrs. Quimby is about twenty-three years old, but she has not been living with the plaintiff since May 11. Mr. Quimby's lawyer last night served the papers in the case on Mrs. Quimby, who is assisting at the Cuban Fair in Madison Square Garden, New-York City.

NOW BACHELORS OF LAWS

DEGREES CONFERRED UPON NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

Commencement Exercises in Carnegie Hall—Address by Judge William K. Townsend on Recent Attacks on the Judge and Jury System—Six Women Among the One Hundred and Forty Students Honored—Many Prizes Awarded.

The commencement exercises of the New-York University Law School were held in Carnegie Hall last night, and appropriate references were made by Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken and Judge William K. Townsend of the United States District Court to the recent death of Dr. Austin Abbott, Dean of the Law Faculty.

There was a large attendance of the friends of the university, and for the first time, the evening department, formerly the Metropolis Law School, united with the University Law School in commencement exercises. Of the 140 students taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws, the afternoon class furnished 106 and the evening class 34.

Among the nine graduates as Master of Laws were Justice George F. Roesch of the District Court, and Miss Hetherington Haggerty, recently appointed a lecturer to the university law class for women. Six women were graduated as Bachelors of Laws including Miss Florence Lauterbach, daughter of Edward Lauterbach, and Miss Marcella Malone, niece of Father Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn. Julien M. Isaacs, the prize-winner, is a son of ex-Judge Myer S. Isaacs of the City Court.

On the platform were the following members and ex-members of the Council of the university: Chancellor MacCracken, Charles Butler, William Allen Butler, John E. Parsons, J. W. C. Leveridge, William A. Wheelock, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, William Loring Andrews, Lemuel Skidmore, the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, William S. Opdyke, Samuel Sloan, David Banks, Robert Schell, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, William L. Skidmore, the Rev. Dr. John Reid, Frederick Baker, Israel C. Pierson, William F. Havemeyer, Joseph S. Auerbach, Charles T. Barney, Charles R. Flint, Dr. John P. Munn, Augustus D. Juilliard, Charles R. Otis, John Claflin, and Oliver H. Payne. There were present also the following members of the Faculty: Profs. Clarence D. Ashley, Isaac Franklin Russell, Christopher G. Tiedeman, Frank A. Erwin, Charles F. Bostwick, George A. Miller, Thaddeus D. Kenneson, Arthur C. Rounds, Everett V. Abbot, Ralph S. Rounds, and Frank H. Sommer.

After the procession of students and Faculty, and some music by Ernest Neyer's Orchestra, Judge Townsend delivered an address on "Recent Attacks on the Judge and Jury System." The theme of his paper was suggested by certain bills now pending in Congress restraining Judges from expressing opinions to the jury in trials in the Federal courts, and requiring that the charges shall conform to the State practice in the respective States, and limiting the power of Federal courts to punishment for contempt; also by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of California that the Judge who presided over the Durrant trial had no jurisdiction to restrain a manager of a theatre from producing during the trial a play purporting to represent the facts of Durrant's alleged crime, as established at the preliminary hearing. He also referred to recent attacks in some newspapers in this city upon the judiciary for having failed to coerce a jury into a verdict, and for having enforced certain rules of evidence.

"The significance of these and other like agitations," he said, "is not to be easily overlooked. Thus to deprive the judiciary of dignity, authority, or individuality not merely obliterates the Judge as a factor, it strikes a blow at the foundations of the administration of justice."

Finally, Judge Townsend discussed the objections to legislative interference with the Judge and jury system, and the question was raised as to the power of the Legislature to interfere with the common law powers of the Judge in jury trials. He urged that the jury system, as it is administered in the State of New-York and in the Federal Courts, is admirably adapted to secure the proper administration of justice, and that it is the duty of lawyers and citizens to use every possible means to preserve this system and to protect it against legislative or other encroachments.

He concluded with a brief address to the graduating class.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was then conferred upon the following students:

Louis Henry Aff,
Augustus W. Albers.
Ignace I. Appel.
Augustus Appel.
Jacob Bachrach.
George Eall.
William Barry.
Allen P. Barker.
Frank Benjamin.
Howard G. Bennett.
John T. Bladen, Jr.
Louis Peter Boudin.
William J. Bogenschutz.
Thomas E. Boland.
Samuel Boyd.
Abraham Brekstone.
Dr. Caesar L. Bristol.
Jacob Burnstone.
Charles J. Campbell.
Fanny H. Carpenter.
Ingo Carpenter.
James E. Christie.
Robert M. Clark.
Thomas E. Clocke.
David L. Cobb.
Henry L. Cohen.
Julius H. Cohen.
Samuel Cohen.
Isidor Cohn.
Howard Conkling.
Charles H. Corcoran.
Jameson Cotting.
Moses Cowen.
Theodore Cox.
Moses T. Day.
William H. Doherty.
Israel LL. Dreeben.
Thornton Earle.
Hersey Eaginton.
Dean Emery.
Jay N. Emley.
Jacob B. Engel.
Henry Escher, Jr.
David A. l'Esperance, Jr.
Robert Evans.
Edwin P. Fischer.
Benjamin J. Flenchaus.
Charles A. Furthman.
Juliana Gallwitz.
Frederick C. Garrick.
Rippolyte A. Geney.
William C. Gould.
Samuel Goldberg.
Herman Gottlieb.
Ernest J. Hallghorst.
Stephen W. Hamilton.
Harry L. Herzog.
Jacob Hillkowitz.
Alfred L. Hoffmann.
William C. Horton.
John J. Hynes.
Julien M. Isaacs.
Louis Jesrawitz.
Alfred Jopling.
Charles A. Kallsh.
Ralph Kirby.
William Klein.
Harold C. Knoeppel.
Samuel S. Koenig.
Abrahem Kopel.
Robert S. Kristeller.
Henry Kuntz.
George A. Lamb.
Florence Lauterbach.
Samuel L. Lemberg.
Henry Lesser.
Arnold Leuchp.
Charles C. Levenson.
Harry Levor.
Jacob Levy.
Louis S. Lewkowitz.
Philip Liebman.
Hermann Lindheimer.
Leon A. Malkiel.
Roland H. Mallory.
Marcella Malone.
Rudolph Marks.
Alfred Marvin.
Abraham Meyer.
William A. H. Mitchell.
Edmund C. Mower.
John N. Moore
Max Monfried.
Isidore D. Morrison.
Charles E. Niles.
Henry A. Niles.
W. H. Northrup, Jr.
T. Flavin O'Connor.
T. Francis O'Connor.
Daniel O'Kelly.
Thomas J. O'Neill.
Paul V. O'Neill.
Charles S. Potsdam.
Theodore Prince.
James W. Redmond.
Frederick J. Reilly.
Frederick G. Reynolds.
Henry A. Rubino.
George D. Russell.
Paris S. Russell.
George Sanders.
Michael Schaan.
Philip F. Schmitt.
Solomon I. Segall.
Leon S. Senior.
Alice Serber.
John Sherman.
Franz Sigel.
Henry B. Singer.
Harry L. Slobodin.
Hugo J. Steiner.
Robert A. Stewart.
William M. Sullivan.
Francis J. Sullivan.
Sigmund Suskind.
John J. Torpy.
Joseph H. Tuttle.
Charles H. Valentine.
Wilbur V. Houten.
George A. Voss.
Julius E. Walscheid.
William E. Warland.
Jacob C. Wechsler.
Jacob I. Wiener.
Joseph Wilkenfeld.
William Willett, Jr.
William S. Young.
William Y. Young.
Alexander U. Zinke.
Louis Zinke.

The degree of Master of Laws was conferred upon the following:

Herman G. Chapin.
Charles P. Dillon.
Walter R. Eaton.
Anita L. Haggerty.
Charles S. Harper.
Clarence McKenzie.
George H. Perry.
George F. Roesch.
James P. Whitacre.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

Best Written Examination, $100—Julien Myer Isaacs; honorable mention, Harry Louis Herzog.

Best Oral Examination, $100—Dr. Caroline L. Bristol; honorable mention, Harry Louis Herzog, J. M. Isaacs, and Ingle Carpenter.

Junior Prize Scholarship, $100—Elliott F. Shepard Scholarship, to Max Louis Schallek; University Prize Scholarships to Miss Isabella Mary Pettus, Fritz Von Briesen, and Mrs. Franklin Pierce.

Prizes for Theses on "The Establishment of Tribunals for International Arbitration."—First prize, Isaac Louis Dreeben; second prize, Henry Escher, Jr.; third prize, James R. Fitzgerald; fourth prize, Charles A. Kalish.

Prizes in the evening department were awarded as follows:

Third Year, Class '96.—First prize, $75, Sigmund Suskind; second prize, $50, Julius Henry Cohen; honorable mention, Michael Schaap, Henry Lesser, and Samuel Spencer Koenig.

Second Year, Class '97.—First prize, $75, Jonas Ehrentreu; second prize, $50, Henry James Welle; honorable mention, Alexander S. Fisher, John O'Connell, and Edward Paul Reiser; special student honor mark in course in equity, Miss Edith Grant.

First Year, Class '95.—First prize, $75, Benjamin Franklin Feiner; second prize, $50, Arthur Allen Marsters; honorable mention, John Lawrence Bernstein, Sigmond Horkiner, and Jacob Schwartz.

The exercises were closed with a benediction by Chancellor MacCracken.

The Grand Marshals for the evening were Ingle Carpenter and George A. Voss.

Nerves

Must be fed upon pure, rich blood in order to be strong. Therefore keep your blood pure. The true nerve tonic and strength builder is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

ACTORS' FUND ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting Brought Out Gratifying Statements—Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the Actors' Fund Association was held yesterday at Hoyt's Theatre. The pretty little house was crowded with actors, actresses, and other members of the theatrical profession, who listened with interest to the annual report of the beneficent work performed by the association, which was incorporated in the address made by President A. M. Palmer.

Mr. Palmer spoke with pride and satisfaction concerning the prosperity and excellent showing made by the fund during its seventeen years of usefulness. He referred feelingly to the death of J. H. McVicker, the veteran Chicago manager, who was one of the oldest life members of the association.

During the past year, he said, the fund has afforded relief to 616 persons. There are 36 persons who are permanently maintained by the fund. Eighty persons were buried by the fund during the year, 56 in New-York and Brooklyn, 5 in Chicago, 3 in San Francisco, 3 in Philadelphia, 2 in Boston, 1 in Red Bank, N. J.; 1 in Rochester, 1 in Denver, 1 in Albany, 1 in Reading, Penn.; 1 in Elkhart, Ind.; 1 in Portland, Me., and 1 in Bridgeport, Conn.

There was expended for relief during the same period $27,662.62. The year's list of beneficiaries includes 433 actors and actresses, 8 minstrels, 48 managers, business managers, and agents, 56 members of the ballet and chorus, 17 musicians, 14 stage carpenters, 12 circus performers, 5 opera singers, 5 costumers, 15 property men, 3 scenic artists, and 5 doorkeepers.

Since the foundation of the fund in 1882 the entire amount paid into its treasury aggregates $550,000. Of this sum the fund has dispensed for relief and burials $333,423.62. The whole number of persons to whom relief has been extended during the past fourteen years is 5,809, and the number of persons buried, 902.

There are at present 56 volunteer physicians on the fund's staff, of whom 17 are situated in New-York and Brooklyn.

The membership of the fund has been largely increased during the past twelve months, the number of annual members who have paid dues up to date being 1,056, and the life members reaching 85. This is a total membership of 1,139 as against 656 last year. Three life members have died, and ten life members have been added, during the year.

The receipts from membership dues of both classes were $2,878, a sum which approximates more closely the munificent expenses of the fund's office than those from the same source for several years past.

Mr. Palmer spoke of the great work performed by Mr. Louis Aldrich, who visited several cities in behalf of the fund, and organized profitable benefit performances.

The Treasurer's statement showed that the assets of the fund at the present time are $223,384.77. The total receipts were $34,393.44, derived from the following sources: Balance from last account, $119.26; annual membership dues, $2,878; life members, $500; unused appropriations, $1,157.44; ten-cent tax, $3,547.60; donations, $154.39; interest on mortgages, $6,300; benefits, $7,870.19; commission, $3.20; sale of Booth picture, $245; sale of trunks, $10; other items, $48, and appropriation of the City of New-York, $11,918, which represents one-half of the money paid for licenses by the theatres.

The receipts properly to be credited to the year will exceed the expenditure by more than $2,000.

The annual election followed Mr. Palmer's report, and these officers were elected: President—A. M. Palmer; First Vice President—Louis Aldrich; Second Vice President—Edwin Knowles; Treasurer—Charles H. Hoyt; Secretary—Daniel Frohman.

The Trustees are two years—Messrs. W. H. Crane, Al Hayman, Harrison Grey Fiske, Harley Merry, Frank G. Cotter, F. F. Mackay, Fritz Williams, and W. A. Brady.

Nathan Straus's Milk Depots.

The depots for the distribution of sterilized milk established by Nathan Straus three years ago are again in operation for the Summer. Milk and food for infants and invalids can now be procured at 151 Avenue C, 22 Market Street, 163 Chrystie Street, 339 West Thirty-seventh Street, and 241 East Fifty-ninth Street. When hot weather comes, depots will be established in the down-town parks and on the pier at the foot of East Third Street, as the results of these health foods have been certified to by physicians and by the Health Department. A perceptible effect on the infant death rate is shown in the vital statistics.

Queer Hat-Cleaning Sign.

Even persons who are in a hurry stop and smile when they read this sign in front of a store in Upper Broadway:

"Dust and dirt removed from your hat while you wait, and restored to their original color."

Mrs. Berwind Declared Insane.

Mrs. Celia Berwind, charged with abandoning her child, was yesterday declared insane, and sent to the Manhattan State Hospital, on Blackwell's Island.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The failure of Wolff & Happ, dealers in dry goods at Macon, Ga., has caused considerable comment in the trade here. They did the largest business in their line in Macon, and generally carried a stock valued at $200,000, the greater part of which was purchased in this city. William Wolff, the senior partner, is well known here, having come to this city frequently to buy goods. He was formerly in the wholesale dry goods business, and formed the present firm in 1889. He was also interested in a clothing store in Macon and a dry goods store at Little Rock, Ark.

—The factory of the Standard Cycle Works Company of Chicago was closed yesterday on judgments amounting to over $20,000. The failure is laid to the sharp competition and rate-cutting. Liabilities, it is believed, will not exceed $40,000, while the assets are placed at about $50,000.

—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the office of the J. C. Travis Company, which manufactures writing tablets at 309 Broadway, on an attachment for $15,572 in favor of Henry E. Jones on a series of seven notes of the company, made on different dates, from March 16 to April 13.

—The store of George G. Webster, dealer in hardware and housefurnishing goods, at 432 Fourth Avenue, is in the hands of the Sheriff on an execution for $1,624 in favor of Collis P. Huntington on a note. Mr. Webster, it is said, is a neph

HASTINGS WON THAT CUP

MR. BELMONT'S COLT GETS THE BELMONT STAKE.

It Was a Popular Victory for a Popular Horse and a Popular Owner—It Was Not a True-Run Race, However, and Horsemen Think the Question of Superiority Is Not at All Decided—Morris Horses Change Hands and Win.

The National Association of Chumps among horse owners and trainers has lost a member. Philip J. Dwyer resigned immediately after his horse Handspring was beaten by Hastings in the race for the Belmont Stake and Cup, at Morris Park, yesterday afternoon. He had sent Handspring to the post fit to race for a man's life. Then he had handicapped his rider, Sims, with imperative orders as to how the race was to be run and how Handspring was to be ridden.

The race was run so that the orders could not be followed. Sims tried his best to do it, choked Handspring to death in doing it, made a farce of what should have been a grand race, and probably lost the cup and stake, the race and prestige of the victory by doing it. Hereafter, when Mr. Dwyer has a horse fit to race and a jockey fit to ride him, he will not handicap him with orders that cannot be deviated from, but will leave something to the judgment of his rider. He will always regret that he did not do it yesterday.

All of these remarks are purely explanatory. Handspring, who was the public favorite for the Belmont Stake, the great race on yesterday's card, was beaten by Hastings. The victory of Hastings was a popular one, for his owner, Mr. August Belmont, is a popular man; his trainer, John J. Hyland, is both competent and popular, and his jockey, Griffin, is as honest and faithful a lad as ever sat in a saddle. As the stake which was won by Hastings was named in honor of Mr. Belmont's father—one of the truest, gamest, and best types of sportsmen America has ever seen—and as the younger August Belmont, who follows in the footsteps of his father as a sportsman, gave the cup which was a part of the stake raced for, it was very fitting that both should go to the representative of the Belmont family.

That is the sentimental side of the story. There was not a man, woman, or child at the track that begrudged Mr. Belmont the glory of the victory, not one but drank his health earnestly, heartily, and honestly from the beakers of champagne that were filled and refilled, and filled again on the clubhouse lawn after the race. The race was run exactly to suit Hastings. It was won, as the saying is, on its merits, and in a way that convinced many people that the race was a true run one. They argued that, as at even weights Handspring beat Hastings a neck in the race for the Withers, then Hastings, in receipt of three pounds, should have been beaten a head by Handspring by a neck, as he did. It is a good argument. Whether it is specious is a matter of opinion.

It is unfortunate that the race was not one that every one could agree was a true run race—a true test of the merits of the two horses, Hastings and Handspring. Both Mr. Belmont and Mr. Dwyer would have preferred that it should have been a race to try out the merits of their respective horses. They are both sportsmen in the highest and best sense of the word. They would have had the race run very differently could they have foreseen so that the dispute that has followed the race as to the respective merits of the two horses might have been settled beyond all cavil. As it was run, Handspring was choked to a standstill in the first mile; the race developed into a three-furlong sprint; at three furlongs Hastings was unbeatable, so he won. As a test of the respective merits of the pair for a race over a distance of ground the race was a failure, and the pair will have to meet again before the question of superiority is satisfactorily settled to a majority of racegoers.

One thing did seem to be settled satisfactorily. Two prospective turf idols were shattered. Neither Handspring nor Sims's siree. Hamilton and Del Paso were too near the two prospective champions at the finish. But, again, that may be due to the fact that there was no race for the first mile, and that the race developed into a sprinting match.

To begin with, the start was an atrociously bad one. It was made directly in front of the grand stand. None of the jockeys thought it was to be a go. Del Paso was facing the crowd at the time. Griffin had partially pulled up on Hastings. Handspring was away in front, and Sims was doing all he could to stop him. All the jockeys seemed to have waiting orders, and no one of them wanted to make the running. It had plainly been expected by the Dwyer people that one or the Daly pair which started against the cracks was to set the pace. But Matt Byrnes, who trains them, had either instructed his jockeys to do nothing of the kind, or else the one selected as the pacemaker could not perform the task assigned him.

A groan went up from the crowd when they saw the mess that was made of the start; that all the boys were trying to stop their horses; that Handspring had got to make the pace for himself. Handicapped with his orders not to get away from Hastings, Sims was all at sea. He dare not allow Handspring to rate along easily as he should have done, but pulled and yanked and choked him, and tried to let something pass him. But none of the boys would do this. They saw Handspring was in trouble, knew he was the horse they had to beat, and chuckled over the trap in which the favorite was caught. What Sims should have done under the circumstances was, of course, to let Handspring go along at a good rate of speed and trust to getting so well away from his field that they would not be able to catch him. But "orders" that could not possibly be obeyed stared him in the face, and he could not disobey them. So he pulled and hauled on Handspring and choked all the run out of him and tired him more in running the first half mile in 0:55, than he could have done had he allowed Handspring to go along in his own way, putting in quarters in about 0:25, as he could have done without the least trouble. Next time "Phil" Dwyer sends a horse to the post in the hands of a competent jockey his orders will probably be:

"The horse is fit and can win. Go ahead and win with him the best way you can."

It was because he did not give such orders that he resigned from the National Association of Chumps among Horse Owners.

For the first mile of the journey—a tedious and utterly uninteresting part of the race—which was run in the ridiculously slow time of 1:49½, Handspring ran under a chocking pull that took all the courage and the and speed of which he is possessed out of him. Hastings was having a delightful time of it, jogging along a length away as comfortably and contentedly as if he was in the stable munching his oats. Hamilton and Del Paso were going on behind the pair as if it was a race for selling platers in which they had a good chance.

At the head of the stretch, with but three furlongs to go, Sims released his hold on Handspring's head. Then a new horse came to life. It was the true Handspring. But the choking pull had done its deadly work. He had run but a few yards when weariness told on him, and he swerved from the path he should have taken away over toward the outer rail, as if he was going over to the sale paddock to investigate the tree field. There he had a bumping match with one of the Daly pair before Sims could get him under control.

By the time Sims got him under control, and headed over toward the inner rail, where Hastings was running along as true as a rifle bullet to the target, the Belmont horse had easily secured a place on even terms with the Dwyer horse. Then Sims went to the whip in an endeavor to make his mount recover from the abuse he had received in the early stages of the race. At the last quarter mile pole both horses were on even terms and then for the first time the race began to assume the phase as a racing spectacle it should have had all the way.

The crowd had been waiting for a chance to give vent to cheers that they had bottled up for this contest. With the beginning of this struggle came the cheers and the partisans of the different horses began to make themselves heard. It began with a general rumble of noise which indicates interest in a race. Handspring had regained his lost ground and shown speed. Hastings stopped nodding his hooded head, extended himself as a race horse should, and was at his rival's shoulder. Then the Hastings partisans made themselves heard. A sharp stroke of the whip and Handspring shot away. The Handspring men set up their shout. Hastings moved up again and then the pair were racing head and head.

There was but a hundred yards to go.

The rumble from the throats of the crowd already developed into a roar, became a chorus of almost demoniac shrieks. Everyone was on his or her feet. From the lawn a crowd of hats shot into the air. Men shouted, "Handspring!" or "Hastings!" in the intervals, when they were not chewing their gum at the rate of seventy-five chews to the minute.

The jockeys rode desperately. Handspring, under the whip, and Hastings, vigorously ridden with hand and spur, in a virile fashion that it seemed hardly possible for the fragile Griffin to be possessed of. For a few seconds the horses were running stride for stride together. There were not more than twenty jumps before the race would be decided.

With one last and supreme effort Griffin lifted Hastings. Spendthrift's son seemed to be possessed of a new vigor. His stride became longer, his action quicker in those twenty strides, and when they were ended he had passed the winning post a neck to the good.

The crowd gave vent to a cannonade of shouts for a moment. The Handspring partisans were dazed, and sat down and worked their teeth on their gum in silence. Hastings men were satisfied that the best horse had won. The Handspring men said it was a stake thrown away by the most stupid exhibition of jockeyship they had ever seen on a race track.

August Belmont heaved a sigh of relief, and ordered a couple of cases of wine to christen the bowl he had won. Philip Dwyer looked as if he had been struck by a St. Louis cyclone. He declared he would never again give orders to a jockey as to how a horse should be ridden, and declared that he would start Handspring in the Brooklyn Handicap on Thursday, in order to see if he was good for anything. As Handspring's race was harder on him than a couple of ordinarily run and well-ridden races would be, and took more out of him than those would, he will probably change his mind after a couple of days' thought, as such an act would probably put an end to Handspring's career as a racer.

Glenmoyne showed such a reversal of form yesterday as to remind people of the days of Reporter and his erratic performances, which kept speculators perpetually guessing, and got his owner, his trainer, and a lot of turf writers into troubles and "investigations" a number of times. On his last race Glenmoyne seemed to hold the whole field in the race safe, but there were rumors that he had not been doing well of late, and for that reason Kennel was made the favorite, at a shade the best of the odds. But Dutch Skater was so well played by Mr. Jennings and his friends—who had backed the colt to win a small fortune the last time he was out and got such a wretched send start—that he carried about as much of the money of the speculators as any horse in the race. Dutch Skater won very cleverly from Mr. Chanler's Aurelian, who made so strong a bid for the prize just at the close of the run, that the pair were three lengths in front of Intermission at the finish. Glenmoyne and Premier had a bad attack of the slows and neither cut any figure in the contest, being in the rear most of the way, and finishing absolutely last. Kennel did better than that pair, but did not run anywhere up to anticipations, and McCafferty eased up when he saw he had no chance to defeat Dutch Skater.

Change of ownership seemed at once to make a wonderful change in the horse Abuse, which has been dubbed about in the interest of the Combination Stable for the past two weeks. Clayton had the mount, instead of Littlefield, and there were none of Clayton's brothers or sisters-in-law or fathers-in-laws who had horses in the race. So Abuse was ridden to win, ridden as he should have been, instead of being run into the ground in the early stages of the race, and he won as handily as a horse with his high turn of speed should have done. It was a lucky win for McCafferty, who had bought the horse in the morning for $2,000, as if he had he won him out by his betting. After the race Abuse pulled up slightly lame, but will probably work out of it all right. Titmouse and Cassette took turns at making the running with Zanone, the favorite, who acted so badly at the post as to nearly destroy his chances, as he ran out at each of the false breaks for quite a distance. The result was that the "good thing" finished in fourth place in the field of six.

The Frivolity Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, brought out a field of ten starters, Naughty Girl being the only one of the lot of announced starters to decline the issue. There was a long and very tedious delay at the post, occasioned by the antics of Leonore and Cockernony. When the lot did get away it was a fine start for all but a pair named, Golden Dream, Lovelorship, and Loyalette led the procession half way over the course. Then the two last named gave way to Winged Foot and Cockernony, which, in the latter coming fast after Taral got out of the pocket he had run into. The race was won rather easily by Mr. Belmont's filly Golden Dream. In a driving finish, Winged Foot beat out Cockernony—who pulled up very tired—for the place.

After the big race had been decided, and while the crowd was still indulging in a wordy battle as to the merits of the two contestants, Hastings and Handspring, a five-furlong dash between two-year-olds was run, with seven contestants, and Salvado, one of Matt Byrne's string, the favorite in the betting, little attention was paid to it, and yet it proved a fine brush between Salvado and St. Bartholomew, one of the Belmont stable. For a time it looked as if Belmont horses were to win three races in succession, but in the last two jumps Salvado, under Tarall's vigorous drive, managed to pull the prize out of the fire, winning by a short head.

The last race of the day and meeting was won cleverly by The Swain, who ran better after he had been sold out of the Morris stable, and seemed fairly to revel in the release, winning for his new owners, Covington & Kent, with the comfortable odds of 7 to 1 against him. Buckrene, who was favorite, could do no better than fourth, Paladin—another Morris cast-out—and Sue Kittie both running fast enough at the end to shut him out of any part of the money. The performances of the ex-Morris horses must have surprised the Racing Stewards.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; handicap. Time—1:43¾.
1—Dutch Skater, W. Jenning's b. h., 5 years, by Dutch Roller-Lena, 97 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Aurelian, W. A. Chanler's b. h., 5, 107, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Clayton)
3—Intermission, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. h., 3, 106, 1C to 1.....(Littlefield)
Won handily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

Kennel, 4, 112, 4 to 1, (McCafferty;) Mrs. Stuart, 4, 95, 20 to 1, (Powers;) Glenmoyne, 6, 117, 7 to 2, (Hamilton,) and Premier, 3, 113, 6 to 1, (Tarai) also ran, and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Circular course. For two-year-olds, non-winners of $2,500; winning penalties; maiden allowances. Time—1:14¾.
1—Abuse, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., by Pleonaus—Abukeu, 104 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money.....(Clayton)
2—Casette, A. Clason's br. f., 105, 9 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Hill)
3—Titmouse, Stockwell Stable's b. c., 103, 10 to 1.....(Sloane)
Won by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

Zanone, 109, 4 to 5, (Gardner;) Lady Greenway, 100, 15 to 1, (Powers,) and Out Galop, 102, 20 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran, and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Frivolity Stakes, for two-year-old fillies. Four and a half furlongs. Value, $2,000. Time—0:53½.
1—Golden Dream, Blemton Stable's b. f., by Rayon d'Or-Bliss, 108 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Griffin)
2—Winged Foot, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 108, 8 to 1 and 3 to 2.....(Clayton)
3—Cockernony, Marcus Daly's ch. f., 112, 7 to 1.....(Tarai)
Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Loyalette, 109, 3 to 1, (Doggett;) Euphemia L., 108, 25 to 1, (O'Leary;) Kitty B. II., 108, (10 to 1, (Sloane;) Courtship II., 108, 15 to 1, (Hill;) Successful, 110, 5 to 1, (Littlefield;) Clymena, 108, 10 to 1, (Sims,) and Leonora, 111, 20 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—The Belmont Stakes, for three-year-olds. Value, $4,000, with a cup of the value of $1,000 added by August Belmont. One mile and three-eighths, over the hill. Time—2:24½.
1—Hastings, Blemton Stable's br. c., by Spendthrift-Cinderella, 122 pounds, 7 to 5 and out.....(Griffin)
2—Handspring, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 125, 3 to 5 and out.....(Sims)
3—Hamilton II., Marcus Daly's blk. c., 112, 10 to 1 (stable coupled).....(Tarai)
Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

Del Paso II., 112, 10 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Time—0:58½.
1—Salvado, Matt Byrnes's ch. c., by Salvator-Gran, 112 pounds, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Tarai)
2—St. Bartholomew, Blemton Stable's b. c., 108, 8 to 1 and 3 to 2.....(Griffin)
3—Eldolon, C. H. Smith's br. c., 118, 5 to 1.....(Doggett)
Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

Laura, 118, 6 to 1, (Littlefield;) Cumberland, 105, 8 to 1, (Hewitt;) Stackleberg, 108, 8 to 1, (Sims,) and Tempesta, 115, 20 to 1, (Gardner,) also ran, and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Time—1:41¾.
1—The Swain, Covington & Kent's b. h., 4 years, by Galore-Pride of the Village, 98 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Hirsch)
2—Paladin, C. Lohman's ch. h., 4, 99, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Coyle)
3—Sue Kittie, W. P. Burch's b. m., 4, 93, 15 to 1.....(O'Leary)
Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

Buckrene, 5, 96, 8 to 5, (Hewitt;) Corn Cob, 4, 96, 20 to 1, (Garrigan;) Ed Kearney, 5, 100, 6 to 1, (Sloane;) Prig, 5, 91, 20 to 1, (Herbert,) and Eclipse, aged, 100, 15 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran, and finished as named.

READY FOR THE DERBY.

St. Frusquin Will Be an Odds-On Favorite—Rosebery's Woodcote Stakes.

LONDON, June 2.—This was the opening day of the Epsom Spring meeting, which will be continued through to-morrow, (Derby Day,) Thursday, and Friday, on which day the Oaks will be run. The principal event to-day was the Woodcote Stakes of 1,000 sovereigns, by subscription of 25 sovereigns, 10 sovereigns forfeit, for two-year-olds. The race was run over the two-year-old course—the last six furlongs on the new course—and was won by Lord Rosebery's b. f. Chelandry, by Goldfinch-Illuminata. Sir R. Waldie Griffith's ch. f. Princess Anne, (late St. Anne,) by St. Angelo-Princess Louise Victoria, was second, and M. R. Lebaudy's b. c. Javelin, by Martagon-St. Cicely, was third.

St. Frusquin is an odds-on favorite for the Derby, which is to be run to-morrow. Of the other horses likely to start, Persimmon is the only one talked of, but it is not thought by good judges that he is good enough to beat the favorite. The betting on the Derby at noon to-day was 6 to 4 on St. Frusquin, 4 to 1 against Persimmon, 10 to 1 against Teufel and Regret, 25 to 1 against Gulistan, and 33 to 1 each against Knight of the Thistle and Bradwardine.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Philip A. Muntz, Conservative member for the Tamworth division of Warwickshire, moved that the House adjourn over to-morrow, (Derby Day.) The motion was rejected by a vote of 199 to 58. This is the fourth time that the House has refused to adhere to its time-honored custom of adjourning in order that the members might attend the great racing event on Epsom Downs, the vote against the motion to adjourn for Derby Day last year being 221 to 174.

OPENING RACES AT FLEETWOOD.

Pacer Intone Dies on the Track and Two Sulkies Upset.

Fleetwood Park seems to be a fatal place for pacers bred at Village Farm. It was on June 1, 1892, that the bay stallion Glendennes, a member of the Hamlin Stable, came to grief at the Morrisania track in a race against Robert J. He lasted to the end of the contest, but was so distressed that he died that night. Yesterday afternoon Intone, a brown gelding foaled at the same big trotting nursery near Buffalo, burst a blood vessel in the first heat of the 2:20 pace and choked to death almost instantly.

The second victim from Village Farm had a good lead over a big field when he fell, and was only about eighty yards from the wire. John McGuire, the owner of the unfortunate young pacer, purchased him at the last Fasig sale in this city, and seemed to have a money winner in the brown gelding.

Intone was foaled in 1891, and came out as a four-year-old, taking a record of 2:21¾. He was got by Chimes, out of Caprice, by Hamlin's Almont, jr., his second dam, Nathalie, being by Mambrino King. His early disappearance from the second race on the opening card of Fleetwood's Spring meeting left the issue between Maud B., a little buckskin mare, who got the first heat, and the big gelding, Manson E. The latter had much the best of the rest, and captured the next two heats quite cleverly. A stumble in the fourth left him in the rear, and after a scramble between Hi Noon and Phyllis Wilkes, Maud B. came up on the outside and had a neck the best of it. The time of this mile, 2:24, was so slow that the backers of Phyllis Wilkes began to murmur, and one of them went to the judges, asking for a new driver. They thought young Stevens was trying and not into interfere.

When Manson E. got away right foot foremost in the fifth heat he soon had a clear road, and the best time he could get was to finish third. The stout little mare Adela, formerly owned by John H. Shults, kept improving in every heat, but was too anxious going away to get well on her feet. John R. Arnold's mare Boatie Boy, last Winter, thought he could win the fifth heat, and he landed second to the leader, after dropping behind several lengths in the first half.

Manson E. is a Pennsylvania product that Charles Corey of Albany has been judging for two seasons. The gelding made a record of 2:24¾ in 1894, and reduced this to 2:20 yesterday.

There was another mishap in the second heat of the pace, which was the fastest results and only delayed the start. In scoring, the sulkies of Hi Noon and Findley came together, and Rumsey, behind the former, lost control of the stallion. After running a mile and a half across the flat, Hi Noon was captured by a mounted policeman, and remained in the race to the end, getting third money.

The 3:00 trot began with an upset and runaway, caused by the chestnut gelding Forest B. rearing and breaking his girth while scoring for the first heat. He gave the mounted officer a merry chase, but was captured cleverly before he had done any harm, and his owner decided to keep him in the stable. With Ellavola scratched, the opening event was a gift to the young mare Straight Line, bookmakers quoting her at 2 to 5. Kate McCracken, from Bethlehem, Penn., had been much talked of, but proved a disappointment. After "Mal" Quentin had failed to get better than third place for two heats, the judges put Alta F. McDonald, the Albany trainer, up to sample the McCracken mare. He gave Straight Line stronger argument, forcing her to a record of 2:19; but the favorite had a mile or two left at the finish. McDonald's own entry, Maud Karr, went lame in the first heat and was drawn.

Both home and Western talent were in the judges' stand. Alexander Newburger did the starting, except in the first heat of the pace, when his mare Smilax was in the field. The upper stand was occupied by George H. Ketcham, a wealthy turfman of Toledo; W. H. Watt of Fort Wayne, Ind., and James C. McClenahan, an experienced horseman of this city. Following is a summary:

3:00 Class, Trotting—Purse, $1,000.
Straight Line, b. m., by Jerome Dumercy—Tricotrin, by Princeps, (Miller).....1 1 1
Page, b. g., (Fleming).....2 2 3
Kate McCracken, b. m., (Quintin and McDonald).....3 3 2
Highland Boy, ch. g., (Brower).....5 5 4
Nelly Bell, blk. m., (Abrams).....4 6 5
Arigal, b. m., (Cherrier).....6 5 6
Maud Karr, br. m., (McDonald).....7 dr.
Time—2:20½, 2:20¼, 2:19.

2:20 Class, Pacing—Purse, $500.
Manson E., b. g., by Tattler, jr., dam by Barney C., (Coyne).....7 1 1 8 1
Highland Boy, ch. g., (Brower).....1 2 2 1 3
Hi Noon, b. s., (Rumsey).....2 6 7 2 4
Adela, b. m., (Arnold).....10 9 6 4 2
Phyllis Wilkes, b. m., (Stevens).....3 4 8 3 5
Findley, blk. g., (Blemis).....4 7 5 6 6
Avis, g. m., (Jackson).....6 3 9 7 dr
Victor, g. g., (Hayes).....8 8 4 5 dr
Lilly M., b. m., (Brower).....9 5 8 dr.
U. S. Bond, b. g., (McCarthy).....5 dr.
Smilax, ch. m., (Hurley).....11 dr.
•Intone, b. g., (McGuire).....0 0 0 0 0
Time—2:20¼, 2:20; 2:20½; 2:24; 2:23.

•Fell dead inside distance.

The programme for the second day has two strong fields in fast events, as follows:

2:15 Class, Trotting.—Purse $500. Rifle, b. g., by Elyria-Mare by Star Wilkes; W. H. McCarthy, New-York City. Maud C., ch. m., by California Nutwood-Zo'a; Milner & Stevens, New-York City. Dennis, b. g., by Fairholme-Gussie B.; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga. Eastview, b. g., by Alcyone-Frederica; John P. Gibbs, Fleetwood Park. Nutshell, b. m., by Bayonne Prince-Nutmeg; Warrenwood Farms, Markaboroughs, N. J. King Albert, br. h., by King Nutwood-Winsorina; Newark Farm, Newark, Del. Roetta Soap, br. m., by Patchen Wilkes-Rosa, by Rochester; J. E. Turner, Ambler, Penn. Scranton Belle, br. m., by Bismuth-Maggie U. Clay; Charles Nolan, Roundwood Farm, Centre Square, Penn. Nettie Wilkes, b. m., by Young Wilkes-Nettie Hawkins, Penn Valley Stud, Morrisville, Penn.

2:24 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $500. Piloteen, b. f., by Pilot Medium-Midget; Rosemont Stables, Bryn Mawr, Penn. Myrtle Boy, blk. h., by Myrtleton-Bertha James; Louis Neidhart, Jersey City, N. J. Kathleen, b. m., by Stranger-Carmen, by Socrates; Thomas H. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. May K., b. m., by Walkhill-Fanny Hyde; I. B. Fleming, Fleetwood Park, New-York, N. Y. Water Belle, b. m., by St. Bel-Niagara; S. M. Thompson, Islip, N. Y. Dandess, b. m., by Dundee; Emerson E. McCargo, Philadelphia, Penn. Grandee, b. g., by Le Grand-mare by Arthurton; Huntington Fair Grounds, L. I. Baron Crisp, b. g., by Baron Wilkes-Marie; Eastview Stock Farm, Tarrytown, N. Y. Guardsman, b. g., by Epaulet; J. E. Turner, Ambler, Penn. Trilby, b. m., by Elector-Gertie McCarthy; Glit Edge Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I. Agness, blk. m., by Sherman, or Fascination, blk. m., by Epaulet; Charles Nolan, Roundwood Farm, Centre Square, Penn. Menlo Princess, b. m., by Anteros-Prinstella; Cottage Grove Stock Farm, Norfolk, Va. Grace Hastings, ch. m., by Bayonne Prince-Emma K.; E. M. Lockwood, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WIEDENER'S HORSES IN DEMAND.

The Prize-Winner Spray Brings $1,200 at the Grand Sale.

Philadelphia's crack whip and coaching man, "Joe" Wiedener, did not dispose of all the choice steppers in his stable at the Horse Show sale in that city last week. He reserved about twenty of them for the New-York market, and they fetched good prices at the American Horse Exchange yesterday afternoon. The star of the lot proved to be the bay gelding Spray, for whom John Sheppard, jr., of Providence paid $1,200. Following is a summary of yesterday's sale:

CONSIGNED BY JOSEPH E. WIEDENER, OGONTZ, PENN.

Clara of Lynnwood, ch. m., 1891, 16 hands; R. Guggenheimer, New-York City.....$425
Flash Light, ch. g., 1890, 16 hands; W. Stanton Elliott, New-York City.....175
Ashbourne, b. g., 1891, 15.3 hands; R. Guggenheimer 825
Princess, b. m., 1889, 15.2 hands; W. C. Whitney, New-York City 725
Spray, b. g., 1889, 15.2 hands; John Sheppard, jr., Providence, R. I. 1,200
Her Ladyship, ro. m., 1889, 14.3 hands; E. C. Kimm, New-York City 325
Glenside, br. g., 1889, 14.3 hands, and Lonsdale, br. g., 1889, 14.3 hands, and C. Whitney, New-York City.....975

CONSIGNED BY ANDREWS & McDONALD, NORTH FAIRFIELD, OHIO.

Prince, br. g., 1891, 15.2 hands, and Clinker, br. g., 1890, 15.2 hands, both by Mercer Wilkes; Le Grand Tibbetts, New-York City $330
Mayor, b. g., 1891, 15.2½ hands, by Bashaw, and Captain, b. g., 1891, 15.2½ hands, by Golddust; P. Ballantine, New-York City 500
Walter, br. g., 1891, 15.1 hands, and Cricket, br. g., 1890, 15.1 hands, both by Bonnie Boy; W. H. Bagot, New-York City 445

Some Low-Priced Horses.

The last batch of horses offered for sale by the Morris brothers were disposed of at auction yesterday, very small prices being received for most of the lot, which were known to be culls, left after the Morrises had picked out what they wanted. The horses sold for anything like fair prices were principally bought by W. J. Jennings. These are the best prices paid:

Chestnut filly, by Winfred-Prosperity, by Zealot; R. W. Walden.....$225
Brown colt, by Britannic-Sapphire, by Hopeful, or Tom Ochiltree; W. Jennings.....475
Chestnut colt, by Hagioscope-Sister Cheerful, by Petrarch; W. Jennings.....350
Chestnut colt, by Winfred-St. Genevieve, by Pellegrino; W. Jennings.....250
Bay colt, by Gallantry-Vishnu, by Hindoo; C. Littlefield.....175
Bay colt, by Gallantry-Thralia, by Barnes; J. A. Bennett.....210
Lithos, blk. c., 2 years, by Britannic-Medusa, by Robert the Devil; W. Jennings..4,500
Prompt, b. c., 2, by Kilmartin-Active, by Tom Ochiltree; W. Jennings.....1,400
Azure, b. c., 2, by Plevna-Sapphire, by Hopeful, or Tom Ochiltree; W. Jennings.....900
Abuse, b. c., 3, by Plevna-Abukru, by Ben Battle; J. J. McCafferty.....2,000
The Swain, b. c., 4, by Galore-Pride, by Australian; Covington & Kent.....1,500

NEW-YORKS WON AGAIN.

Anson's Colts Beaten in a Featureless Game at the Polo Grounds.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 8; Chicago, 5.
Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati, 14; Philadelphia, 3.
Baltimore, 10; Pittsburg, 3.
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 4.
Louisville, 10; Boston, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	24	13	.649
Cleveland	21	12	.636
Cincinnati	24	14	.632
Boston	21	15	.583
Philadelphia	22	16	.579
Pittsburg	18	16	.529
Brooklyn	18	18	.500
Washington	17	19	.472
Chicago	14	21	.462
New-York	16	21	.432
St. Louis	11	26	.297
Louisville	9	28	.243

The New-Yorks defeated Anson's Chicago ball team at the Polo Grounds by 8 runs to 5 yesterday. Meekin pitched for the home team, and, although a little wild at times, was effective at critical points. The game was rather interesting until the eighth inning on account of the closeness of the score. The Chicagos scored 2 runs in the second inning. In the New-York's half Farrell, Clark, and H. Davis made safe hits, filling the bases. Wilson then hit a grounder to Pfeffer, who attempted to throw the ball home, but it struck Davis on the head and bounded into left field. Farrell and Clark both scoring. Davis rubbed the swelling out of his head and continued playing.

In the fifth inning a foul tip struck Wilson on the thumb. He had to retire, Farrell taking his place and Fuller going to short. In the seventh the New-Yorks pounded Griffith for 3 runs and won the game, although the Chicagos gave the home rooters a scare in the last inning. Chicago got three men on bases and Meekin forced in a run. Meekin then braced up. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, c.f.	0	0	2	0	0
G. Davis, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	3	4	0	0
Glenalvin, l.f.	0	1	2	0	0
Farr'l, ss. & 3	2	2	2	0	1
Clark, 1b.	2	4	11	0	0
H. Davis, 1f.	1	1	3	0	1
Wilson, c.	0	0	7	1	0
Fuller, ss.	0	1	0	3	1
Meekin, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	8	14	27	13	2

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Everett, 3b.	2	3	2	2	1
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	4	3	0
Lange, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Ryan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Anson, 1b.	1	1	6	9	1
Decker, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1
Griffith, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Kittredge, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Total	5	8	24	10	2

New-York	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	—8
Chicago	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5

Earned runs—New-York, 5; Chicago, 2. Two-base hit—Clark. Three-base hit—Decker. Home run—G. Davis. Stolen bases—Clark, Ryan, and Everett. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 5; off Griffith, 2. First base on errors—New-York, 1; Chicago, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Chicago, 8. Double play—Dahlen, Anson and Everett. Struck out—By Meekin, 3. Passed ball—Wilson. Wild pitch—Meekin. Umpire—Mr. Henderson.

A GAME FOR BROOKLYN.

St. Louis Players Only Made One Run Off Kennedy.

The Brooklyn and St. Louis ball teams furnished a close and exciting game at Eastern Park yesterday. Kennedy pitched for the home team and Donahue for the visitors. Kennedy pitched a fine game. He held the St. Louis men down to three hits, and only one run was scored. This was in the fifth inning. Cross got a base on balls and stole second, a wild pitch sent him to third, and he scored on Donahue's hit to Corcoran.

The Brooklyns scored a run in each of the first two innings, and managed to win by the narrow margin of 2 to 1. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
L'ch'ce, 1b.	1	1	14	0	0
C'coran, ss.	0	2	2	5	0
Shindle, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
M'C'thy, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Shoch, 2b.	0	1	0	4	0
Burrill, c.	0	2	6	1	0
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	3	1
Total	2	9	27	14	1

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf.	0	0	2	4	0
Niland, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	0	4	3	1
Connor, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Parrott, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Myers, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Cross, ss.	1	0	1	2	2
Murphy, c.	0	1	2	2	0
Donahue, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1	3	24	12	3

Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 0. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 10. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 4; off Donahue, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 4; by Donahue, 2. Two-base hit—Murphy. Sacrifice hit—Lachance. Stolen bases—Cross and Lachance. Wild pitch—Kennedy. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	0	—10
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Base hits—Baltimore, 15; Pittsburg, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Pittsburg, 5. Batteries—Pond and Clark; Hughey, Merritt, and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. Keefe and Wesman.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Cleveland	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	—6

Base hits—Washington, 5; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—German and McGuire; Wilson and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Louisville	0	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	—10

Base hits—Boston, 7; Louisville, 15. Errors—Boston, 2; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Mains and Tenney; Cunningham and Miller. Umpires—Messrs. Dolan and Lynch.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

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The New-York Times

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—The Mikado—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:00.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:00.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 to 11:00 P. M.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley—8:00. Matinée.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Chimes of Normandy—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Chicago—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Der Vogelhaendler—8:00.

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St. Mary's Hospital Garden Party.

Bishop McDonnell made an address at the garden party of St. Mary's Hospital, corner of Buffalo and St. Mark's Avenues, Brooklyn, last evening. There was a large company present. The hospital and grounds were finely decorated and illuminated. The chief attraction was the boom of the yacht Defender, broken in the race with the Valkyrie, which had been presented to the hospital by C. Oliver Iselin. It will be contested for by Brooklyn regiments and fire companies, and will be used as a flagstaff by the one that gets the most votes.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	80	53	59
6 A. M.	77	53	59
9 A. M.	82	59	63
12 M.	90	63	68
3 P. M.	94	67	71
6 P. M.	88	67	70
9 P. M.	82	64	66
12 P. M.	80	59	62

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....64.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....61.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....85.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....64.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, slight change in temperature.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

There can be no compromise at Chicago by those who know the absolute needs of the country on the standard of value. That is now and must remain the gold standard. But there are many Democrats who favor the silver movement because they know that the present financial system of the United States does not give to the South and Southwest the supply of currency required. They think that this can be supplied through the coinage or purchase of silver. If these men can be shown that the gold standard can be maintained and that all parts of the country can be supplied with a safe, elastic, and sufficient currency, it ought to be possible to win them from the silver movement. It is to an agreement on this basis that the sound-money leaders of the Democratic Party should devote their energies.

As a matter of fact it is perfectly practicable to give the whole country and every section of it an ample supply of perfectly sound currency, absolutely governed by the gold standard, and far better adapted to the needs of the agricultural communities than any currency based on silver could ever be. This can be done by bank notes, and there should be presented by the gold-standard advocates at Chicago a platform advocating a bank-note currency properly secured and uniformly redeemable in gold or its equivalent. It is not necessary to define the details of such a system. Its broad general principles are clear and can be briefly and convincingly stated.

The silver movement is in essence an inflation movement. It is inspired to a great extent by the conviction that the present currency is not sufficient for the needs of the country. There is ground for such a conviction. Any currency fixed in amount by law is bound to be sometimes too much, but at other times too little. A sound bank-note currency is neither the one nor the other. To such a currency which adjusts itself to business needs, be they greater or less, which expands when required and contracts when no longer needed, the people who are blindly urging silver because they think it would give them "more money" are entitled.

Many of the advocates of free coinage are, of course, fanatics and some of them are demagogues. But a large number of them are simply seeking by mistaken means to satisfy a real need. These ought to be shown that the need can be fully satisfied without free coinage of silver, without endangering the gold standard, and with enormous advantage to the people they represent. The strong sentiment in favor of the repeal of the tax on State bank notes is a sign of what may be done in this direction. A naked and unconditional repeal of that tax would be dangerous, but State banking can be made and should be made free under conditions that secure safety and redemption.

The gold standard and sound free banking are the bases on which it ought to be possible to unite the majority of the Democratic Convention.

FAST BIND, FAST FIND.

The Rhode Island Senator who is the father of the McKinley bill is not a McKinley man. But he is persuaded that the St. Louis Convention will place McKINLEY on a "sound-money" platform. What does that mean? A platform that "denounces the free coinage of silver." But such a platform would not prevent the re-enactment of the Silver Purchase act of 1890. It would not prevent the coinage of the silver bullion now in the Treasury. Does not Mr. ALDRICH know that either of these measures would be fatal to sound money?

Again, what does sound money which comes solely from denouncing free coinage secure to us as to the gold reserve and the redemption of the United States notes on demand in gold? If the St. Louis Convention pledged its candidate to maintain the gold standard, he would be in honor bound to pay all notes in gold when asked, and to keep the Treasury able to do that. But a mere vague declaration for sound money and against free coinage would not so bind him. Take a concrete case. The law makes Treasury notes of 1890 payable in gold or silver at the discretion of the Government. Under Mr. HARRISON and Mr. CLEVELAND alike gold only has been paid. Mr. CLEVELAND has provided the gold for such payment as Mr. HARRISON would have done had it been needed. Would Mr. MCKINLEY, bound only by a sound-money pledge, do that?

If the mind of Senator ALDRICH were not filled to the saturation point with the notion of protection, would he accept the void and futile pledge of sound money from his party candidate? Of course he would not accept it, and he ought not to do so now. He knows—no one so well—what a weak, shifty, untrustworthy man MCKINLEY is and in what peril the country would be thrown were it to rely on his treatment of the currency under a vague declaration of policy. If you must take MCKINLEY, Senator, bind him fast and hard on a distinct gold platform.

NEEDS OF THE WATER FRONT.

At its regular monthly meeting to-morrow the Chamber of Commerce will consider a report submitted last month by its Committee on Harbor and Shipping with reference to the lack of dock facilities at this port and the need of improvement on the water front. The committee has received in response to a circular sent to the representatives of various steamship companies many complaints of the existing condition of things and suggestions as to the true policy of the city in regard to the accommodations afforded to shipping. A fair sample of these statements was that from Mr. CLYDE which was printed in our columns yesterday.

After stating his inability, notwithstanding the great extent of practically unused water front which this port possesses, either to lease, purchase, or build wharves suitable in location and size for his business, Mr. CLYDE attributed this "fundamental difficulty" to the policy of the city in monopolizing the waterfront property and confining improvements to its own work. The fault may be due to delay in the execution of this policy, but the policy itself seems to us to be sound. The city ought to control the water-front improvements, but they ought, of course, to keep pace with the requirements of commerce. The Chamber of Commerce and other organizations of business interests in the city are not wholly free from responsibility for their failure to do so.

The "present scheme of water-front improvement" was planned years ago, and the engineer in charge of its execution has year after year urged the importance of building new docks and piers and has pleaded for the means of providing them. He fully appreciated the needs of commerce and the desirability of keeping up with them, but not until the present year has any substantial gain been made in obtaining the necessary authority and resources. This has been partly due to the indifferent character of the Dock Boards and of the municipal authorities generally for a series of years, but more to the necessity of going to the Legislature for the privilege of making the needed expenditure. It is no easy matter to get through that body measures of the utmost importance to the commerce of this city when there is "nothing in them" for the politicians.

Here is where the business interests have been at fault. They have shared the indifference or the negligence of the municipal authorities and allowed things to drift until the time came for them to feel the pinch of a lack of shipping facilities. If the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations representing business and civic interests had exercised foresight and displayed public spirit in advance of this pressure, they could have spurred up the local authorities and the Legislature to an appreciation and a performance of their duties. They could even have done much to secure a higher capacity for appreciation and performance in these authorities.

It is certainly a shame that ample facilities are not afforded for foreign and domestic shipping on the most convenient part of the city water front and that steamships are driven for accommodation across one river or the other or are subjected to burdens and exactions that tempt them to abandon this port altogether. This should be remedied as rapidly as possible, but not by surrendering the control of the water front to private enterprise. There is no reason why the city should not furnish to shipping all needed facilities at a cost not greater than a fair interest upon the investment required to provide them by means of private capital. With its superior credit and its command of resources, it can do this without cost to the taxpayers, for the dock revenues would liquidate all the charges due to construction and supervision. This can be made a matter of economy for the shipping interests as well as for the city. It is a matter in which progress and improvement are certainly demanded, and to this the Chamber of Commerce should surely lend all its influence.

MR. CARNEGIE AS NATHAN.

Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, in The North American Review, draws a gloomy picture of the state of the country during the past five years in contrast with its state during the previous ten years. The change he attributes to legislation, and this he charges without hesitation to the Republican Party. NATHAN'S "Thou art the man!" went no more directly to the guilty DAVID than Mr. CARNEGIE'S accusation to the Republicans. After reciting the silver legislation of 1878 and 1890, he says:

"This is a matter above party; let us not hesitate, therefore, to place the blame where it belongs, upon our own party, the Republican. It was the Republican Party that poisoned the currency of the Nation. It was the Republican Party that doubled the amount of poison, which speedily produced its baneful effect. It threatened the capital of the world abroad and it sapped the roots of confidence at home; hence the stagnation of business; hence the contrast between 1880-90 and 1890-1900. The poison was there before 1890 in small doses, but such was the strength of the patient that he continued to perform his usual functions for a long time after the poison had entered his system, but his vitality was, nevertheless, ceaselessly being sapped."

Mr. CARNEGIE thinks that the "violent" change in the tariff hastened and aggravated the mischief. He makes some statements on this point which it would not be difficult to refute, but he sticks firmly to his main point. Here are his closing words:

"We may collect all the surplus revenue imaginable; may legislate in any and all directions upon other than the financial question, and all will be in vain. Capital from abroad will continue to avoid us and capital at home remain paralyzed; new enterprises will not be undertaken, labor will be poorly employed, wages fall, depression continue, with panic ever looming in the distance. As in 1891 and again in 1893 I predicted coming disaster, so to-day in 1896 I do not hesitate to foretell its continuance. Until we cease to threaten the gold standard under which the Republic has outsailed all others, National prosperity must remain a thing of the past, for until the standard of value is permanently settled nothing is settled. The ship of state must continue to drift."

WILLIAM MCKINLEY is now entitled to the floor.

THE DEBTOR STATES.

It is quite natural, of course, that the agitation for cheap money should come from those who either are or consider themselves the debtor class. That has been the case ever since the greenback agitation in 1868, which was the first of the movements since the war for the debasement of the currency. It was so long ago that the nonsense about the "Shylocks" of the East began to be talked in the West. There can be no doubt that, next to the actual producer of silver, the dishonest debtor has the most to say for himself in advocating the debasement of the currency. With a half-dollar dollar his products will be nominally worth twice what they are worth now, and with the half-dollar dollar he can pay a debt of a dollar.

This is not a computation that the computer cares publicly to avow. Indeed, the debtor classes have given over attempting to adduce any reasons for the free coinage of silver. They no longer have much to say about international bimetallism. They content themselves with "demanding" free coinage, just as, if the obligation of contracts were settled by votes, a majority of dishonest debtors might "demand" that creditors should accept 50 cents on the dollar as full payment.

The silver States, however, not only appear to contain an undue proportion of dishonest debtors, but they are themselves debtor communities. That is to say, they are undeveloped communities which imperatively need foreign capital for their development. This applies as well to the old and impoverished Southern States as to the crude and unsettled Western States. In the latter, at least, the leading politicians are apt to be among the leading and liveliest men of business. They are at work in developing the resources of their communities and inviting new settlers. These things, of course, cannot be done without the introduction of capital from regions more thickly settled and more fully developed—that is to say, from the East and from Europe. And here comes in a curious contradiction. The men who are trying to contract new debts are in many cases the same men who are attacking the validity of old debts and "demanding" legislation that shall enable them to pay these at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar. They are engaged, or at least the communities are engaged, at once in appealing to "Shylock" for fresh loans and threatening to cheat him out of what they owe him already. It does not seem to occur to them that they are indisposing "Shylock" to any fresh investments with them. But of course that will be the result, and it will be the result equally whether they succeed or fail in scaling down the existing debts. They can get no more money except at rates which cover what the underwriters call "the moral risk." Thus the first necessity for the development of new communities is made more difficult of attainment by the acts of their own citizens, who pretend to be particularly interested in their welfare. It would not be easy to compute the mischief that a man like TELLER is doing to a State like Colorado or a man like DUBOIS to a State like Idaho by discouraging investment in any of its industries. And this is a mischief which will long outlast the silver agitation.

THE POLICE BOARD DEAD-LOCK.

There ought to be no such thing possible as a dead-lock in the head of an administrative department. Such a department is for business, for practical work, and it should be able at all times to proceed with all its proper functions.

This is the vice of all bi-partisan boards. They are liable to be dead-locked at any time, and agreement can often be reached only by concessions at the expense of the public service. The law regulating promotions in our Police Department is so contrived that a dead-lock may be produced by one member out of the four. The law requires such promotions to be made by a unanimous vote unless they are recommended by the Chief of Police. The attitude of Commissioner PARKER makes unanimity impossible, and Chief CONLIN declines to take sides by recommending any promotions at all.

It is not easy to account for the course of Commissioner PARKER on grounds creditable to himself, and he certainly has not made it clear that he is acting in the interest of the public. Chief CONLIN'S refusal to exercise the responsibility lodged in him by law does not seem very creditable either, and leads to the inference that he has joined one Commissioner against the other three, instead of being simply neutral. But the law ought not to put him in the position of an arbiter in the action of a divided board to whose authority he is subject.

The situation emphasizes once more the mischief of providing for administrative boards that can be equally divided or otherwise dead-locked and the need of concentrated responsibility in single heads. These are points to be remembered in devising charter legislation for the Greater New-York.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

The history of the attempts made in several States during the last four or five years to eradicate bovine tuberculosis shows clearly that finely bred Jersey cows are peculiarly susceptible to the dangerous disease. We have directed attention heretofore to many examples of this susceptibility, afforded by the inspection of costly herds in New-York and other States.

On his farm in New-Jersey Mr. THEODORE A. HAVEMEYER has undertaken to improve and strengthen the Jersey cow—or perhaps we should say to develop a new breed—by crossing with the Simmenthaler cattle of Switzerland. The history of Mr. HAVEMEYER'S famous herd of Jerseys, as narrated a few days ago by one of our contemporaries and supported by the statements of the manager of the farm at Mountainside, shows once more how difficult it is to exclude tuberculous infection from a Jersey herd affected by the most favorable conditions. Beginning in 1886, Mr. MAYER, the manager, selected the animals of the herd from stock found in this country, buying with care about 200 cows in three years. The narrative to which we have referred says:

"It is easy to imagine the alarm which Mr. MAYER felt when about five years ago he found that the herd under his care was being insidiously attacked and threatened with destruction by tuberculosis. No pains were spared to stamp out the disease and to protect the dairy products from any taint from it; but although every animal attacked was killed and cremated at the first certain evidence of the trouble, the disease continued to increase until in 1894 it reached alarming proportions. * * * When he [Mr. HAVEMEYER] and Mr. MAYER found deadly disease invading the herd and increasing year by year, they were forced to reflect, and when they found further that it was not their own herd alone which was thus affected, but that every herd in the country was also showing signs as alarming or worse, they felt that their duty required them to do one of two things—either give up the Jersey cattle or find some means of infusing into the Jersey blood the new vigor that it needed."

Therefore the experiment of cross-breeding with the vigorous Simmenthaler cattle of Switzerland was undertaken in September of last year. The Swiss cows are celebrated for their production of large quantities of milk and butter. The results of this attempt to fortify the Jersey breed or to develop a new breed which shall have the good qualities of both the Jerseys and the Swiss cattle may be of great importance to the dairy interests of this country, while they may also be very beneficial to human consumers of dairy products.

That all true Americans hold in honest contempt compatriots ambitious for "social recognition" in Europe is shown conclusively by the "full accounts" some of their newspapers print of the Prince of WALES'S visit to Mr. ASTOR at Cliveden. According to these veracious reports, the visit was free from exciting incidents. The first gentleman in Europe went to Mr. ASTOR'S house Saturday, and remained there till Monday morning, and nothing that he did or said while there was of a character to disturb the peace of nations. To be sure, he bowed to a reporter who was hovering about the place, but likely he did not know whom he was bowing to. Still, a good column is made of his visit by printing what the reporter said to one of the footmen, and what the footman said in reply. This footman seems to have been so decent a fellow, and to have said so little, that we are inclined to regard the statement that Mr. ASTOR and his royal guest played whist Saturday night, at sixpence a corner, as a wild flight of the reporter's imagination. There are, in fact, snobs and snobs, and some kinds of snobs are worse than other kinds.

One of the new brood of Saturday Reviewers is up in arms because somebody in England has lately declared that DICKENS'S humor is of a Shakespearean quality. He explains the universality of SHAKESPEARE'S humor with a clearness of thought and largeness of expression which reminds one of Mr. Curdle's explanation of the unities of drama to Nicholas Nickleby. This reviewer is pained by the continued popularity of DICKENS'S works, but is sure that the pathos of the creator of Little Nell and Poor Jo is no longer potent. If he can name two full-grown men of his acquaintance who can deliberately read through the pathetic chapters relating to those personages without feeling the moisture of the eye, he may safely set up in business as an epoch-maker. It is doubtless true that the humor of George Eliot is more subtle and less extravagant than that of DICKENS, and that Mrs. Poyser is more clearly a "universal" type than Mrs. Nickleby or Mrs. Gamp, which is merely to say that there are more Mrs. Poysers in the world than Mrs. Nicklebys or Mrs. Gamps. But must we stop laughing at the Gentleman in Small Clothes and Mrs. 'Arris on that account? DICKENS did not, truly, write for all people and all time, but for the English-speaking race of his own age. That age, however, has not yet passed into history.

The River and Harbor Bill.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, (McKinley Rep.)

The inexcusable course of Republican Senators in relation to the beer tax and the dogged obstinacy of the controlling power in the two houses in refusing to take any action increasing customs revenue, amply justifies the President in vetoing a wild measure, the passage of which would have added materially to the apprehensions of the people concerning the credit of the Government and means of maintaining it without invasion of the gold reserve, sufficiently imperiled by the endless redemption of United States notes.

It Might Have Been Worse.

From The Saturday Review.

The distribution of honors and rewards has in this country come to be associated with so much open and shameless buying and selling that in reading the list of birthday titles one heaves a sigh of relief at finding for once that the fountain of honor has only played upon respectable mediocrities.

Appreciated by an Expert.

From The Coast Seamen's Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is distinguished as being, so far as we know, the first great daily newspaper to get down to the bottom of seamen's wrongs by placing the accountability directly upon the ship-owner.

JULIA STEVENSON MARRIED.

A Simple Wedding Ceremony Before Many Distinguished Guests.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—At the New-York Avenue Presbyterian Church, at 8 o'clock this evening, the wedding of Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of the Vice President of the United States, to the Rev. Martin D. Hardin of Danville, Ky., was solemnized by the Rev. Dr. Ratcliffe, pastor of the church, in the presence of a large company, including the President of the United States and Mrs. Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the diplomatic corps, and many others prominent in official and social circles in the capital.

The wedding ceremony was a type of simplicity in all its details. The church decorations were confined to palms and other potted plants, placed around the platform in the rear of the chancel, while the two pillars in the recess were twined with smilax and ornamented each with a large lovers' knot of white satin ribbon. The ushers were Messrs. Longmoor and Richard Bell of Kentucky, Mr. Charles Vrooman of Baltimore, Mr. George Hamlin of Boston, and Mr. Walter Wilcox and Lieut. Bromwell of this city. The bridesmaids were two cousins of the bride, the Misses Letitia and Julia Scott, and Misses Jane and Julia Hardin, sisters of the bridegroom. Miss Letitia Stevenson, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, and preceded her down the main aisle of the church, the ushers and bridesmaids dividing and entering by the side aisles.

The bride entered on the arm of her father, the Vice President, who gave her away at the altar, where they were met by the bridegroom and his cousin, Charles Hardin, who acted as best man.

Following the wedding a reception was held at the Hotel Normandie, and at 10:30 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin departed for their home at Bowling Green, Ky. The wedding ceremony was one of the simplest and least ostentatious of all that have occurred in prominent Washington social circles for many years. The guests of the occasion were in the main personal friends of the united families. Those from a distance, in addition to Mr. Hardin's immediate relatives, included ex-Gov. and Mrs. Knott of Kentucky, Mrs. Harrity of Philadelphia, and Judge and Mrs. Charles A. Hardin of Kentucky.

Pooler—Paddock.

Miss Annie Gordon Paddock and Louis James Pooler, son of Dr. and Mrs. Hiram A. Pooler, were married yesterday at noon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Franklin A. Paddock of 17 West Tenth Street. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by two priests.

There were no bridesmaids. Miss Mabel Choate, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, was the maid of honor. She was dressed in pink and white, and wore a white hat trimmed with black feathers. Her bouquet was of sweet peas.

The bride, who is a niece of the Baroness de Trobriand, was given away by her brother, Gerdon Paddock. She looked beautiful in a white satin gown, trimmed with very old point lace. Her veil was of point lace, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The parlors of the house were decorated with palms and pink roses, and in a bower of these at the head of the room the ceremony took place.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. James B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander, Alfred J. Tell, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Pooler, Sidney J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Townsend, Miss Leary, Mrs. Frederick Jones, Percy Stickney Grant, Mrs. Lapsley, the Misses Lapsley, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. John Sutherland, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Miss May Sturgis, Miss Bessie Ward, Mrs. Edward Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Hartlett Worden, Mrs. Frank B. Keech, the Misses Armstrong, James B. Murray, Bancel La Farge, Mr. Randall, J. Fred Pierson, Miss Daisy Pierson, and George Leete Gordon of Michigan, uncle of the bride.

After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast in the dining room, which was trimmed with palms and red roses. The bride and bridegroom departed amid showers of rice for a brief Westen tour. They will sail on the steamship La Touraine for Europe on June 13.

Welch—Dyckman.

Miss Fannie Fredericka Dyckman and Alexander McMillan Welch were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac M. Dyckman, at King's Bridge. The Rev. George S. Payson of Inwood performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge.

The ushers were I. H. Odell, Robert D. Kohn, and George O. Totten, Jr., and William W. Hall was the best man. Mr. Odell is engaged to Miss Brown, one of the bridesmaids.

The maid of honor was Miss Alberta M. Welch, sister of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Misses Edna Brown, Sadie Shotts, Julia Clyde, and Maud Morse. Of these, two wore gowns of pink silk and white net, and carried white and pink roses; the others were in green tissue, and carried sweet peas. The two little flower maids were a dainty picture in white organdie. They carried hat-shaped baskets filled with pink carnations and daisies.

The bride's gown was of white satin brocade, trimmed with point lace. Her veil was of tulle, secured by orange flowers and a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

At the ceremony, the guests were limited to the intimate friends and relatives. About 700 guests attended the reception which followed the ceremony. The Dyckman house is admirably adapted to the needs of a country wedding in the month of June. A special programme of music was rendered on the lawn by the Hungarian Orchestra. Among those present were the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell, Mr. George W. Bashford, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Mrs. C. Livingston Morse, Dr. H. H. Chapin, Prof. Ware, and Dr. S. C. Tracy, William Ogden Giles, James McCreery, T. G. Sellew, Prof. D. S. Jacobus, Mr. and Mrs. William Crane, and the Misses Spinney of South Orange, N. J.

Harris—Holbert.

WARWICK, N. Y., June 2.—The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Holbert and Mr. George Brodhead Harris took place to-day in Christ Church. Miss Holbert is the youngest daughter of Mr. Albert R. Holbert of Warwick. Mr. Harris is the eldest son of Joseph S. Harris of Philadelphia, who is well known in the railway world, and President and receiver of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles A. Tibbals, rector. The bride wore a dress of heavy white satin with tulle veil, and carried roses. Miss Emma Sanford of Warwick was maid of honor, Miss Marion Harris, sister of the groom, and Miss Anna Elsie White of Warwick were bridesmaids. They wore figured organdie over yellow, pink, and nile green respectively, and carried roses. The bride gave her bridesmaids dainty rings.

The best man was the groom's brother, Mr. Clinton Harris. The ushers were Mr. A. M. Reynolds, Jr., of Newark, N. J.; Mr. Henry I. Brown and Mr. William K. Barclay, both of Philadelphia, and Mr. Livingston Rutherford of Warwick. The groom presented his ushers with gold studs.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of E. M. Reynolds, brother-in-law of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Harris will live at Reading, Penn., where Mr. Harris occupies an important position in the Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Among those present were Joseph S. Harris, President Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company; Miss Madeline Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Parry, Miss Parry, Mrs. Hoff, Miss Potts, Miss Gardiner, Miss Smith, Mr. John Harris, Mr. Stephen Harris, all of Philadelphia; Grinnell Burt, President of Lancaster and Hamden Railroad Company; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Holbert, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Holbert, Mrs. and Mrs. C. W. Wisner, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rutherfurd, and Mr. and Mrs A. F Sewin.

Sanger—Meyers.

The parlors of the Brunswick Hotel were the scene last evening of the wedding of Miss Frances Meyers, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meyers of 110 East Ninety-second Street, to Isaac S. Sanger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sanger of Waco, Texas.

The ceremony took place at 6 o'clock, and was performed by the Rev. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El.

The bride was dressed in white satin, with duchesse lace. She wore diamond ornaments.

Miss Bertha Keller of New-Orleans, cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Carrie Sanger and Josie Lehman acted as flower girls. The best man was Asher Sanger of Waco, brother of the bridegroom.

After the wedding there was a feast in the private banquet hall, which, like the parlors, was finely decorated. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sanger of Waco, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. P. Sanger of Dallas, Texas; Mrs. I. Keller and Mrs. Bertha Keller of New-Orleans, Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Heller, Mr. and Mrs. I. Ullman and Mr. and Mrs. Rosenbluth of New-Haven, Conn.; Isaac Sanger, Mrs. B. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. K. Newburger, the Misses Cora and Sadie Newburger, Mr. and Mrs. A. Heller, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Heller, Louis Meyers, Mr. Edwin Meyers, Miss Amy Cellar, Miss Millie Lesser, the Misses Emma and Hattie Hirsch, Harry Hirsch, Maurice Lenk, Miss Viola Kaufman, and Mrs. F. Lang of New-York, and Herman and Max Meyers of New-Orleans.

Lyon—Vyse.

A very pretty wedding took place yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Vyse, on Fourth Street, New-Brighton, S. I., when Miss Emily Vyse was married to Edmund B. Lyon of Arrochar, S. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, New-York.

The parlor of the house was transformed into a garden, the bridal couple standing at an altar constructed of palms and foliage plants.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, trimmed with point lace. Her ornaments were diamonds, the latter the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Belle Vyse, a sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor. She wore a gown of white pompadour, trimmed with chiffon, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. There were no bridesmaids. William Busk of New-York acted as best man.

Among those present at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Busk, Mr. and Mrs. William Busk, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mrs. J. Alexandre, Mrs. J. H. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph St. George Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Normard Walker, Jr., Mrs. Franklyn Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cowden, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Outerbridge, Mrs. Henry Sedley, Miss Sedley, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Griswell, Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth Bloodgood, and the Misses Boyd.

Ager—Snowden.

Miss Evelyn Salisbury Snowden, daughter of the Rev. Robert Bayard Snowden of Blythebourne, Brooklyn, was married yesterday afternoon to Dr. Louis Ager of Bay Ridge, son of the Rev. Dr. Ager of Brooklyn. The wedding took place in St. Jude's Protestant Episcopal Church, Blythebourne, of which the bride's father is rector. The church was decorated beautifully with roses and daisies. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Snowden and Dr. Ager.

Miss Snowden, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Dr. Pomeroy of Brooklyn was the best man.

The bridesmaids were Miss C. Snowden, Miss Shaw, Miss Bell, and Miss Bluxom.

Mr. and Mrs. Ager will make their home in Bay Ridge.

Acklen—Crocker.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—The wedding of W. Hayes Acklen of Washington, D. C., to Miss Laura Crocker of this city was solemnized in the Second Presbyterian Church this evening. Every detail was of the most magnificent description. The presents received by the bride are valued at $50,000.

MISS TITUS TO BECOME A WIFE.

Will Be Married to E. S. Werner by Mayor Strong To-day.

Miss Melle Stanleyetta Titus, LL. B., is to-day to be married to Edgar S. Werner by Mayor Strong, at the City Hall.

Miss Titus became famous because she was the first woman ever admitted to practice law by the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District of the State of New-York.

She passed fourth in a list of eighty-eight candidates in June, 1894, in the examination held before Presiding Justice Charles Van Brunt. She was admitted to practice law in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in March

CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S WORK

MEETING OF THE BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Frances Willard of the Christian Temperance Union Loudly Cheered—Lady Henry Somerset, President of the British Organization, Makes an Encouraging Address—Important Work Accomplished by the Association in Great Britain.

LONDON, June 2.—Queen's Hall, London, was crowded last evening with an enthusiastic audience upon the occasion of the opening of the twentieth annual council of the British Women's Temperance Association. Agnes Weston presided and in a short address extended a hearty welcome to Miss Frances Willard, President of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, who was loudly cheered when she appeared upon the platform.

Miss Willard delivered a brief address, in which she declared that the growths of temperance and the Christian Gospel were concurrent.

Lady Henry Somerset, the President of the British Women's Temperance Association, then delivered her presidential address, which was received with prolonged cheers. Canon Wilberforce of Westminster Abbey, also spoke. Lady Somerset, in the course of her address, said:

There can be no wider evolution of womanhood's organized and systematic efforts for women than this international movement will afford, and the concentration of power that it will send out along lines of beneficent action as its final raison d'etre. The total admissions for the year to the London Temperance Hospital have been 1,060, the best record made during the twenty-two years since the hospital was founded. The out-patient department is attended by more than 5,000 persons annually. The best result is that the alcoholic consumption has decreased as much as 60 per cent. in some of the London hospitals, while the tendency is steadily in favor of eliminating alcoholic beverages from hospital practice.

I am glad to learn that our white ribbon sisters, who founded the women's hospital ten years ago in Chicago, and have since carried it forward successfully in their own hired house, have since purchased an eligible site near several medical colleges and hospitals in that city, and are about to erect permanent buildings. Mrs. James B. Hobbs has been the leading spirit in this enterprise for many years, and I can attest by personal observation the great advantage that has come to the temperance cause in America from this handy home of work of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union.

One of the great hindrances to the success of the wage-working women is the fact that there are hundreds, especially young women, who go into the labor market simply to eke out their pin or pocket money, and who, by accepting less than a living wage, do an incalculable injustice to their sisters who require a living wage in order to live. With all my heart I wish we could see a bill brought before us for early closing on Saturday night. That, I believe, would effect even more than Sunday closing itself. Thousands would be saved to the people every week, if the wages could be taken home instead of being spent at every street corner.

In dealing with Sunday closing, while the whole question must be handled with exceeding care, and the risk of offending the consciences of many must always be great, I cannot believe that we have done wisely in closing every place that could be in any way an offset to the attractions set out by the publican. That every temperance refreshment house, coffee house, and eating house should be closed in London as soon as Sunday dawns seems to me to be playing into the hands of the enemy in a way that is not in accord with the spirit of reform.

The World's Women's Christian Temperance Union goes on conquering and to conquer. Since the memorable convention in London one year ago the President, Mrs. Lucy Wheeler, and Associate Secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, have made a trip through all the Southern States of America, including fifty representative towns in twenty-two States. Miss Ackermann has visited Iceland, and Miss Slack, our work there; Mrs. Selmer has made a preliminary trip to Holland and Sweden and Finland, and Miss Agnes Slack has enlisted more than 100 women in Ireland to organize local unions with a view to their federation and auxiliaryship in the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union.

There is a movement on the part of the young women of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Massachusetts to found a settlement in Boston. It is my purpose to enter on the same work in London at no distant date.

Among the deeds of international reciprocity that this year has witnessed is the work of Mrs. Barney of Providence, R. I. Superintendent of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union of the department of prison and jail work. This is Mrs. Barney's third visit to our country, and each of them has been by invitation, and, while each was very successful, the last is generally pronounced by our workers to have aroused so wide an interest that we shall hope before long to have Mrs. Barney with us again whenever the demand for her services in her own country and Canada will permit.

I wish to express my gratitude to the white ribbon women of America for their affectionate response to my request that Miss Willard might come to us for the Summer, with the special object of helping forward the work of our annual meeting. England is now almost as much the property of America, for, under as the President of the world-wide movement, she is surely welcome wherever a white ribbon home opens its doors. One hundred and eight branches have been organized in England and South Wales, the number of which at present membership of over 3,000 has organized 30 branches and the North Wales Union 36; total additions, 134.

The Scottish Christian Temperance Union, which has a membership of 1,400, and includes 60 branch societies, has sent out an admirable petition urging arbitration, in which it presses the advisability of concluding some treaty arrangement, by which all disputes between Great Britain and the United States could be referred for adjudication to some tribunal representing both nations, and uniting them in the common interest of justice and peace.

Lady Somerset's address was received with great attention, and loudly applauded at its close.

BRITISH CONSULS IN VENEZUELA.

The Diseases of Animals Bill in the House of Commons.

LONDON, June 2.—The Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, in answer to questions, said in the House of Commons that none of the British Consular offices in Venezuela were held by Americans. In the selection of such officers, he said, preference was always given to British subjects, if they possessed the necessary qualifications.

The Diseases of Animals bill was then taken up, and several amendments were offered to the measure, their aim being to except colonial and especially Canadian cattle from the regulations requiring imported animals to be slaughtered at their ports of landing. These amendments were successively opposed by the Government, and finally rejected.

The Right Hon. Walter Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, maintained that all of the evidence at the disposal of the Board of Agriculture had proved that Canadian cattle were tainted with pleuro-pneumonia. Although this was disputed in Canada, he said, the opinion of the English experts that pleuro-pneumonia was present in Canadian cattle remained unaltered.

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

The Island's Annexation by Greece Favored by That Nation.

LONDON, June 2.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that he learns from Athens that the Greek nation, the Government, and the Crown Prince all favor the annexation of the Island of Crete by Greece. Such a favorable chance as the present one is not likely to occur, as the present one is not likely to occur, rather than to offend Russia, but nevertheless he cannot long resist the will of the nation. His abdication is hinted at.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs were closeted with the King for hours to-day. There are many indications that the recent inaction of the Government will be abandoned.

The Daily News has also a dispatch direct from Athens which gives further details of the critical situation in Crete. It says that Turks are pillaging and burning the villages in the vicinity of Retimo. It is stated that seventy-five Turkish soldiers were killed and forty wounded in the recent fighting at Tsavaro and Vamos.

CARRIED ARMS FOR THE CUBANS.

Ship That Sailed Away from Jersey City on May 9.

It was learned at the Federal Building yesterday that a large party of Cubans and a consignment of arms and ammunition for the Cuban army left Pier B, Jersey City, May 9 last.

The men and war material left on the steamship Flamborough, which runs to British Honduras, and were transferred to another vessel somewhere between here and that port.

One of the men who sailed on the Flamborough was Capt. Samuel Hughes, who was tried and acquitted in connection with the first attempted Cuban expedition of the Bermuda.

It was learned also that, at the instigation of the Spanish authorities in this city, a close watch is being kept on several vessels now in this harbor, one or all of which are believed to have been chartered to take out Cuban expeditions.

United States District Attorney Macfarlane said that he had been holding a sort of reception of visitors inquiring about this report, but "I know nothing about any Cuban expedition," he declared.

A DAY OF QUIET IN CUBA.

Heavy Showers Prevented All Military Movements Yesterday.

HAVANA, June 2.—Heavy showers have been falling throughout the island, and these have had the effect of preventing military movements. No reports of engagements have been received to-day.

LONDON, June 2.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Madrid, saying that Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, has protested to the American Government against the parading of the Cuban flag in a procession in New-York on May 20.

Pretoria Prisoners to Go Free.

LONDON, June 2.—Mr. J. B. Robinson, the South African millionaire, to-day received a cable dispatch from Pretoria, stating that the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who are under sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment, their former death sentences having been commuted, would be released in a few days.

A British Bank Abandoned at Sea.

LONDON, June 2.—The Norwegian ship Juletrae, Capt. Erichsen, from Buenos Ayres, March 7, has landed at Falmouth the crew of the British bark Canning, Capt. Pearce, from Savannah, Feb. 8, for Rio Janeiro, which was abandoned at sea in a dismasted condition on March 28, in latitude 17 degrees south, longitude 35 degrees west.

The Cholera in Egypt.

CAIRO, June 2.—There were on Monday thirty-five deaths from cholera here and five at Alexandria. The chief leaders of the riot here yesterday, growing out of the scare occasioned by the cholera, were killed when the police fired on the mob.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of London is engaged in preparing its programme for the entertainment of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston upon the occasion of the coming visit of the latter organization. The programme will probably include the presence of the visitors at the Henley regatta.

—Cecil Rhodes has arrived in Bulawayo and met with an extremely cordial reception. He will be entertained at a banquet to-morrow.

RELIEF MEASURES AT ST. LOUIS.

The City Appropriates $100,000 for the Tornado Sufferers.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—The Lower House of the Municipal Assembly to-day passed the bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the tornado sufferers. The general fund footing to-night is $129,000.

Mayor Walbridge has not refused to accept moneys sent from outside cities, and has turned in $15,000 thus secured to the Relief Committee. The Mayor, however, believes that St. Louis should be equal to the task of caring for the afflicted.

The individuals of the police force who were not sufferers from the storm have each contributed one day's pay to the general fund. The St. Louis Fair Association turned into the fund the net profits of yesterday's racing, about $1,500.

James Campbell, Daniel Catlin, W. J. Lemp, Charles Parsons, and other capitalists to-day took steps to raise $250,000 to lend to tornado sufferers at low rates of interest to rebuild their homes. No interest will be charged for twelve months. At the Noon Day Club, $35,000 was raised to-day for this purpose.

Ten District Assessors and fifteen clerks to-day began a house-to-house canvass in the territory blasted by the tornado, and the amount of damages will be deducted from the assessments on which the taxes of 1897 will be computed.

All indications go to show that William Hartigan, a wealthy iron miner, of Birmingham, Ala., lost his life in the tornado. Hartigan, who owned several mines and a large furnace near Birmingham, came to St. Louis two days before the tornado to purchase machinery. He went to the fair grounds Wednesday, and since then nothing has been seen of him.

The County Supervisors in East St. Louis, in response to an appeal from the City Council, to-day voted an appropriation of $25,000 to relieve the immediate suffering. Destitution in East St. Louis is increasing hourly. The Ladies' Relief Committee made a tour of the territory to-day and reports 570 families absolutely homeless and destitute. Breakfasts were furnished to 2,500 persons this morning by the committee. Five hundred families who found homes in freight cars were turned out in the rain today.

A committee of islanders made an appeal to Mayor Bader for tents. He immediately telegraphed the Governor for 100 canvases. Those able to move made a rush for the suburb of Denverside, where 70 tents were standing. The militia were compelled to drive back many of the new-comers to prevent a panic.

The fight for the necessaries of life is a desperate one. The Relief Committee is having a hard time controlling the poor and making equal distribution. The committee is expending about $1,000 a day for food, clothing, and cots. It needs $500 a day more.

AID FOR TORNADO SUFFERERS.

Aldermen Appoint a Committee—The Offer of Mayor Strong.

Mayor Strong yesterday telegraphed to a business house in East St. Louis with which he has had commercial dealings for some time that if outside aid for the sufferers by the tornado was wanted he desired to be drawn on to the amount of $500.

The Aldermen at their meeting yesterday appointed a committee to consult with the Mayor as to a plan for raising a fund for the tornado sufferers. This committee is made up of President Jeroloman and Aldermen Olcott, Goodman, Wines, Wund, and Brown.

This committee consulted with the Mayor, but no action was taken because no direct information had been received from the Mayor of St. Louis.

The Municipal Assembly of St. Louis, it is understood, has asked for outside aid, but it is probable that Mayor Strong will not call for contributions until definite information has been received.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Capt. Hiram C. Alden died at Randolph, Mass., Monday, aged seventy years. He served as Town Clerk and Treasurer thirty-nine years, and was also for many years Treasurer of the Randolph Savings Bank. Mr. Alden had been an Odd Fellow for nearly forty-nine years, and also a Knight Templar. In the rebellion he was commissioned as Captain of the Fourth Regiment Volunteers. He had been Commander of Capt. Horace Miles2Post, No. 110, also of Company D, Fourth Regiment Veteran Association, and was a member of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Alden was a direct lineal descendant of John Alden, being the seventh generation.

—May Eleanor, an English actress who retired from the stage some years ago upon her marriage with John Boyd Knodell, a business man of this city, died yesterday morning at her residence, 166 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, of consumption. She was twenty-eight years of age, and was noted for her beauty.

—Susan Parish, eldest daughter of the late Major Gen. Richard Delafield of the United States Army, died last evening at 6 West Eighteenth Street. Funeral service will take place at Trinity Church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

—Thomas L. Barrett, President of the Bank of Kentucky, died at Louisville yesterday. He was seventy-one years old, and had been the President of the bank since 1885. He was one of the richest men in Kentucky.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—Fire at Juniata, Penn., destroyed the building of B. M. Hutchinson, entailing a loss of $10,000, with $6,000 insurance. Thomas Witt's dwelling house, valued at $1,800, was also destroyed.

—The business part of Nora, Neb., was almost wiped out by fire. Loss, $16,000.

New Schedule to Greenwood Lake.

The New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway's new train schedule, taking effect Friday, May 29, at 12 o'clock noon, is especially suited to fishermen and other Summer sojourners at Greenwood Lake. Fast express trains in each direction. The black bass season opens on Decoration Day, and the sport at the lake promises to be unusually fine. Inquire at Erie Offices, 401 Broadway, 957 Broadway, Chambers Street and West Twenty-third Street ferries.—Adv.

THE WEST SILVER-CRAZY.

Secretary Morton Talks of What He Learned on His Journey.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—After spending five weeks on the Pacific coast, Secretary Morton has returned to his desk impressed with the strength of the silver movement in the States west of the Mississippi. In a characteristic interview to-day he gives the result of his investigations and they will be found interesting even by the friends of sound money. The growth of the silver craze in the far West he attributes largely to the fact that many "trimmers" are taking up with the movement. In California he found abundant evidence of the fact that the people had taken leave of their senses.

"Right there in San Francisco," said Mr. Morton, "where they have more than $100,000,000 of gold coin in the vaults of their banks, where deposits are paid in gold by specific contract, and where greenbacks have never been good enough for them, the people are crying for fifty-cent silver dollars. California is not a silver-producing country. It is a gold-producing country, and it is extraordinary that the people of that State should prefer silver money to gold. They are willing that a silver miner in Colorado shall get the same amount of good out of 50 cents' worth of silver that a gold miner in their own State gets for 100 cents of gold. The gold miner may work all day and the silver miner half a day, and both will ge the same wages if the 16 to 1 policy is carried out, and yet the Californians seem to be crazy for it."

Mr. Morton never lacks the courage of his convictions, and it was natural he should tell the San Francisco reporters when asked for his views on the money question what he thought of the silver idiocy. His frankness resulted in his receiving anonymous letters telling him he must "shut up" or leave the country.

"I stated," he said, "that the wheat and the fruit, the oranges and the figs and the apricots of California were being shipped to the outside world in large quantities, and that the people who bought them demanded the best. They would accept nothing but wheat and fruit of the most superior quality, and I suggested that the people of California should insist upon having the most superior money that existed in exchange; that if they gave England the best wheat and the best oranges in the world they should insist upon being paid in the best money in the world, and that was gold dollars. The next morning I got two letters telling me that they didn't want any goldbugs out in that country; and that I would have to get right out or take the consequences."

Mr. Morton is of opinion that if the Chicago Convention is to be ruled by the silver sentiment the candidate "ought to be of the 'B' brand—one of the busy bees—Bland, Boies, or Bryan." Of Boies he has this to say:

"He is a nice, pleasant, genial gentleman, for I have not known him since he was a Democrat. He was one of the best Republicans in Iowa until a short time ago, and he hasn't been in the Democratic Party long enough to be weaned. I think he was a convert to tariff reform or else he split off with the anti-prohibition crowd of that party. He crossed the gulf on some sort of a narrow plank, and would make a very proper, decent kind of a candidate if we have got to have one of his kind."

The Secretary examined San Pedro and Santa Monica, the rival claimants for a deep-water harbor, and reached the conclusion that it would be a waste of money to attempt to build a harbor at either place. San Diego, in his opinion, is the only proper place for a deep-sea terminus for the railroads in Southern California. Being an outsider, without an axe to grind, he was able to examine the harbor proposition dispassionately. His views on this vexed question will be appreciated in Washington, where the subject has attracted much attention in the last two months. Mr. Morton returns with an entirely different idea of C. P. Huntington from that which he had when he went to California.

"Wherever I went west of the Rocky Mountains," he said, "I was profoundly impressed with the enterprise, ability, and patriotism of Collis P. Huntington. I don't know Mr. Huntington from Adam, and I have always had a prejudice against him, but judging from the practical men and enemies and the character of his work that I saw in the West I think he is one of the greatest benefactors of his fellow-man that we have ever seen in this country, and that he should be credited with a great part of the development of the Pacific coast. I imagine that the opposition to him is largely due to his success. Nobody envies a sick man, or a failure. It is the fellows that get along and succeed and do things that are envied.

"I watched Senator Morgan's attack upon Mr. Huntington with a great deal of interest, and I came to the conclusion that it was a fortunate thing for the Pacific slope that Senator Morgan was not in Mr. Huntington's place forty years ago with the same amount of money and the same opportunities. If he had been there the State of California would not be blooming like the rose, as it is to-day. Huntington has created an empire. He is the dynamo of the Pacific States."

VIEWS OF STATE SENATOR CANTOR.

Thinks Fight for Sound Money Is Only Beginning.

Senator Jacob A. Cantor, the Democratic leader of the minority in the State Senate, and who in all probability will be a delegate to the Chicago Convention, said yesterday in reference to the alleged control of the Democratic National Convention by the silver men:

"The fight for sound money is only beginning. I notice that certain newspapers have been eagerly furnishing to their readers the information that the Democratic National Convention will be controlled by the silver men.

"I would like to know who knows this to be a fact. I have read all of the reports from all over the country on the subject, and I do not see any figures to prove that the silver men are to have control of the Chicago Convention.

"Because the Kentucky people have decided to go for free silver, because a fierce fact and fight is in progress in that State is no reason why sound-money Democrats should cease their fight, and I want to say to you, that the courageous and firm stand taken by THE NEW-YORK TIMES in its editorial is the kind of fight that I like to see all Democrats put up.

"This idea of running away because some one says that the Chicago Convention is to be controlled by the silver men is an absurdity. I believe frankly that these very persistent rumors that the silver men are to control the Chicago Convention have been started with the definite purpose in view of distracting attention from the wabbly financial policy of the leading Republican candidate for the Presidential nomination, so that all blame for curious financial projects may be placed on the Democracy.

"In fact, I regard it as a very clever scheme of the McKinley managers to shift the point of general observation from themselves and their shifty financial policy to the Democrats. You notice that Quay has fallen into the McKinley line since this hue and cry was raised.

"The fight for honest money is not ended, by any means, as some alleged Democratic newspapers are saying. Sound-money Democrats need not be discouraged on account of existing conditions. The fight for sound money will be fought out at Chicago, and in my opinion several of the delegates who are claimed for silver will be found to be for sound money."

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—PLAZA—M. M. Mangasarian of Chicago.

—WALDORF—Ex-Congressman James Kerr of Pennsylvania.

—ASTOR—Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States Navy.

—MARLBOROUGH—Ex-Congressman William C. Maybury of Detroit.

—MURRAY HILL—United States District Judge William K. Townsend of New-Haven.

—BRUNSWICK—Commander W. H. Emory, United States Navy, and John Whipple of Newport.

—PARK AVENUE—Deputy Attorney General G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Albany and John L. Stoddart of Boston.

—HOLLAND—Thomas Nelson Page of Washington, ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborne of Kansas, Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, and Mrs. George W. Childs.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Frank S. Black and B. B. Odell, Jr., of New-York, and ex-Congressman William Whiting and William A. Russell of Massachusetts.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS F. W. Brune, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Hamburg May 21, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Genoa May 21, Naples 22, Gibraltar 25, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:15 A. M.

W. J. HUTCHINS PASSED

HE WILL BE ORDAINED A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.

At the Meeting of Brooklyn Presbytery to Consider His Re-examination His Examination Was Sustained—The Rev. Dr. John Fox Said He Would Not Vote to Ordain an Angel Who Was Not Clear on Points of Dogma.

An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery was held last night in the Classon Avenue Church for the purpose of re-examining William J. Hutchins, with a view to his ordination. A large number attended the meeting. The candidate for ordination was subjected to a rigid examination as to his views on the Pentateuch and the Atonement, and after a prolonged discussion, which lasted until near midnight, a motion was made to sustain his examination, and June 16 was set for his ordination.

At his first examination, held a month ago, Mr. Hutchins failed to satisfy two of his examiners on certain questions relating to the Pentateuch and the Atonement, and last night he notably failed to satisfy one, the Rev. Dr. John Fox, who cast the only dissenting vote to the candidate's ordination.

The examination went smoothly enough until Mr. Hutchins was asked:

"Now, about the tabernacle. Do you believe that it was an actual structure or an ideal one?"

"I am inclined to think that it was a tented meeting,'" he replied.

Dr. Fox was immediately on his feet with the question as to whether the candidate believed that the tabernacle was constructed as described in Holy Writ—whether, as stated there, Moses made the tabernacle in conformance with details furnished him.

"I think that in all essential elements"—

"What do you mean by essential elements?" Dr. Fox said, interrupting the reply. Continuing, he put what Dr. Burrell claimed was a series of hypothetical questions. Dr. Burrell objected to them, and a long discussion followed. The question was put in a different form, and answered by another, and Mr. Hutchins tried to answer them in his belief in "essential elements," when a member in a rear row, tired of the quibbling, cut the discussion short by saying that from the emphasis that was laid on the question one would think that Mr. Hutchins was not before the Presbytery for ordination, but on probation as an architect.

When asked if he had any definite opinion as to the authorship of the Pentateuch, Mr. Hutchins replied that he believed that Moses was its author, and added that his belief in the Bible and in God and salvation, was not bound up in that mosaic belief.

"Do you," he was asked, "think that the Apostles made in their writings any mistake in fact, or do you believe that there is anything in divine inspiration to guard against such mistake?"

There was another long discussion, at the end of which Mr. Hutchins gave his definition of inspiration, and said, as regards the apparent mistakes in Holy Writ, that there were many skeptics, many who could not harmonize all that appeared in the Bible. He was not going to drive these to the camp of the enemy by insisting that every word in the Old Testament was true.

Another discussion followed, caused by Dr. Fox wanting the candidate to explain his views more fully. Elder Hasbrouck arose and said:

"Once upon a time a young medical student was undergoing examination before a Board of Medical Examiners. One of the examiners after a trying series of questioning asked the student what would be the best means of threatening patient into perspiration. The young man promptly said that he would bring his patient before Board of Medical Examiners."

Elder Hasbrouck said there was no moral to the story and resumed his seat.

The examination closed by vote declared at an end, and the candidate withdrew while his fate was being decided. Dr. Fox made an earnest appeal, opposing his ordination. His chief objection was that Mr. Hutchins's mind did not seem clear on the essential question of the Tabernacle and some other points.

"I think he will make a grand minister in time," Dr. Fox said, "but it would be an injustice to him and to the Church to ordain him now, when his mind is not made up on these questions. He says he cannot dogmatize. He is young—we cannot expect from a man of twenty-five what we have a right to expect from a man of sixty-five. Frank spoken he is, thoroughly good at heart, noble, pious, and intelligent; but if an angel from heaven came here wanting ordination, and was no clearer on these points than he is, I would not vote to ordain him."

Others were of a different opinion, and there was a tinge of acerbity in some of the replies. The question was finally put by the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Dawson, and the examination was declared sustained, Dr. Fox voting in the negative.

Mr. Hutchins has been called to the Bedford Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn.

SCULPTORS THOROUGHLY AROUSED

Will Try to Have Award for Sherman Monument Reconsidered.

The Executive Council of the National Sculpture Society held the best attended meeting in its history last night to consider the much-discussed acceptance of Carl Rohl-Smith's design for the Sherman monument in the face of its rejection by a committee of the society.

So thoroughly are the sculptors aroused over the matter, that they have decided to make immediate effort to have the award reconsidered, and to convince the public of the injustice of accepting the Rohl-Smith model.

Of the seventeen members of the council only four were absent last night. Those present were J. Q. A. Ward, F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, Russell Sturgis, Daniel C. French, Bruce Price, George B. Post, Olin L. Warner, Thomas Hastings, Herbert Adams, C. R. Lamb, W. C. Brownell, W. T. Evans, and S. P. Avery.

The meeting, held behind closed doors, lasted for more than three hours. At its close Mr. Ruckstuhl, the Secretary, made this statement:

"The Executive Council of the National Sculpture Society, having heard with surprise and chagrin of the decision of the committee in regard to the proposed Sherman Monument to be erected in Washington, has prepared letters of protest to the Secretary of War and Gen. G. M. Dodge, President of the committee, and in the meantime are using their best endeavors to secure a public exhibition of the models in New-York in such a public place as will permit an intelligent inspection of them, and thus help to secure a competent revision of the decision."

The letters, Mr. Ruckstuhl said, would probably be sent to-day. The meeting of the council lasted so long, he said, not because the members were not unanimous in their feeling, but because they felt that the matter was one of vital importance to the artistic world, and that whatever action they might decide to take should be carried out only after careful thought.

"No language," continued Mr. Ruckstuhl, "can be too strong to express the feelings of the members in regard to this matter. It is a crime against American art."

A meeting of the whole society will, it is thought, be called in a week or two to further act in the matter.

Evangelical Tent Meetings.

The evangelical meetings arranged by the pastors of six east side churches, to be held in a large tent during June on the vacant lots of the Young Men's Christian Association, Eighty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, opened Monday evening. The singing is led by a chorus choir of forty voices, in charge of Harper G. Smythe. The address last night was made by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Harshaw, pastor of the First Union Presbyterian Church. His subject was, "A Divine Friend." The next service will be held to-morrow evening, and will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Alleged Gold Mine Near Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, June 2.—Residents of Eastwood Heights, a suburb of this city, are excited over the reported finding of gold in paying quantities. The ore was discovered by J. F. Batzer while digging a well, at a depth of forty feet. Specimens have been exhibited for analysis to Prof. O. R. Whitford, the mining expert of Syracuse University, who will render a report in a few days.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Permanent Officers Elected and Other Preliminary Business Transacted.

The forty-first annual convention of the New-York State Sunday School Association, which will end to-morrow, was called to order in the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday afternoon by P. B. Bromfield of Hempstead, L. I.

After prayer and praise service P. B. Bromfield was elected Temporary Chairman and John R. Morris of Brooklyn Secretary.

An address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., of New-York, and Temporary Chairman Bromfield responded.

Reports were received from the different County Secretaries. The eight judicial districts of the State were all represented.

The Rev. J. B. Williams of White Lake, Sullivan County, delivered warm eulogies on the faithful work now being done by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler of New-York, the Rev. A. H. McKinnie of New-York, the Rev. W. A. Duncan of Syracuse, and the Rev. J. E. Kittredge of New-York.

Chairman Bromfield announced the appointment of the following committees: On Time and Place for the Next Convention—S. A. Seeley of Spencer, W. P. Constable of Ronkers, and A. E. Hall of Saratoga Springs; On Resolutions—The Rev. Edward Beckwith of Pleasant Valley, Dr. M. Downing of Poughkeepsie, and the Rev. James Robertson of Madrid; on Permanent Organization—R. W. McKee of Brooklyn, John A. Tackaberry of New-York, the Rev. J. B. Williams of White Lake, George Fenton and Frederick Hall of Syracuse, J. L. Mulford of Horse Heads, Marvin Henderson of Milo Centre, and J. T. Whitcomb.

At the evening session R. W. McKee, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, read the following recommendations as to the report of the committee: For President—the Rev. A. F. Schauffler of New-York, D. D.; Vice Presidents—Dr. E. P. Hoyt of New-York, (first district,) the Rev. W. J. Southerton of Brooklyn, (second district,) the Rev. J. B. Williams of White Lake, (third district,) George W. Fenton of Broadalbin, (fourth district,) the Rev. J. F. Forsyth, (fifth district,) R. J. Hunt of Trumansburg, (sixth district,) T. S. Hubbard of Geneva, (seventh district,) and A. J. Rumsey of Batavia, (eighth district;) Treasurer—Charles D. Hall of Syracuse; Secretaries—John R. Morris of Brooklyn, and J. Y. Yerrance of New-York; Railroad Secretary—George A. Mosher of Syracuse; Members of Executive Committee to Fill Vacancies—the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., and L. B. H. Bigelow of New-York, (first district;) E. W. Hawley of New-York, and R. W. McKee of Brooklyn, (second district;) H. B. Silliman of Cohoes, and William Smith of Kingston, (third district;) Hiram Vandenburgh of Bleecker, and E. C. Kingsbury of Schenectady, (fourth district;) W. A. Duncan of Syracuse, and the Rev. F. W. Chase of Owego, (fifth district;) S. A. Seeley of Spencer, and the Rev. E. M. Mills, (sixth district;) Thomas Dansfield of Rochester, and T. S. Hubbard of Geneva, (seventh district;) W. H. McConnell of Warsaw, and J. T. Whitcomb, (eighth district.)

The nominees of the committee were declared to be the permanent officers of the convention.

The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and chairmen of committees and sub-committees, submitted by the Rev. W. A. Duncan, were placed on file.

The Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., delivered an address on "The Teachers' One Book," and the Rev. L. A. Ostrander, D. D., spoke on "The Teachers' One Aim." W. S. Weeden, W. C. Weeden, and the Rev. C. H. Meed sang "Speed Away," and W. S. Weeden the song "Consecration."

The convention meets this morning.

OFFICERS OF NEW-JERSEY BRIDGE.

The Secretary's Report Shows that Progress Is Being Made.

The stockholders of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company met yesterday at the offices of the company, 214 Broadway, to elect a Board of Directors and to receive the annual report of Joseph H. Swan, its Secretary.

The stockholders present were Gen. James S. Clarkson, George Young, Thomas H. Bauchle, Charles A. Smylie, Adolphe E. Smylie, Myers Curtiss, Thomas C. Smith, John Loughran, and Joseph H. Swan. A number of others were represented by proxies. Mr. Swan's report was as follows:

Since my last report important progress has been made. The location of the bridge and the approaches thereto and union station have been definitely fixed by the Commissioners, the Rapid Transit Commission of the City of New-York, and the Secretary of War.

The State Commission has under advisement a plan for a freight approach from the bridge at Fifty-ninth Street down and along the docks of the North River to Pier 1. By that approach the railroads will be enabled to reach the docks and load from the car to the vessel and also deliver to the warehouses along the line. Freight stations could be situated at desirable points along the line accessible to shippers, thereby making short hauls for their merchandise from the store, and at a less expense for cartage. New-York city is behind in its terminal facilities—a deplorable condition, which causes a diversion of trade and commerce to other channels. We see other cities reaping benefits that actually belong to New-York. Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities having access to tidewater do their best to attract traffic and to lighten the burdens upon merchandise. They handle traffic cheaper than New-York City, because New-York is not equipped with proper facilities. This increases the charges for the handling of commerce and sends shippers to other ports where the rates are lower. The State Commissioners consider that by the construction of the river-front freight approach that is proposed, New-York will be able to compete with other cities in the handling of freight for shipment to foreign ports, and local merchandise will secure better shipping accommodations.

The necessity for hauling freight for miles in order to reach a certain railroad may be obviated by the construction of the approach contemplated, with stations at short distances along the route.

A plan for raising the money for construction is under the consideration of representative men, and they are arranging to form the syndicate for the advantageous negotiation of the bonds, but it is deemed best to await an improvement in the financial condition of the country before completing any definite financial operations.

I congratulate you that the affairs of the company are in sound shape.

Joseph H. Swan and Adolphe E. Smylie were chosen Inspectors of Election, and the following Directors were elected: Gen. James S. Clarkson, Des Moines, Iowa; William J. Latta, Philadelphia, Penn.; John S. Runnells, Chicago, Ill.; Daniel N. Lockwood, Buffalo, N. Y.; Louis Windmüller, New-York; Frederick Potter, New-York; Charles A. Smylie, New-York; William Bell, New-York; William H. Ely, New-York; Lorenzo Duncan, Brooklyn; John Loughran, Brooklyn; Charles H. Swan, Brooklyn; John C. Adams, Newburg, N. Y.

"PHIL" ARMOUR ON TRIAL.

An Effort to Expel Him from the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, June 2.—P. D. Armour's trial before the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on the charge of uncommercial conduct in the alleged act of issuing "short" warehouse receipts for grain in storage, his elevators having been declared irregular, began this afternoon.

The Directors at a late hour had not reached a vote, the result of which may mean the expulsion of the member whose fortune is put at $50,000,000.

Twenty-five witnesses, mostly to give expert testimony, were summoned by the board, and the big packer had many of his employes and lieutenants on hand to defend the interests of the firm. The trial created a lively interest among Board of Trade men, who gathered in the anterooms expecting an early verdict.

Many members said an hour was too important a member to be convicted, and that the grain inspection department will be blamed for making "mistakes."

SOME NOTES OF STAGE PEOPLE.

—Miss Nella Bergin has been engaged by Manager H. D. Stevens as the prima donna of the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company. Miss Bergin will succeed Miss Bertha Waltsinger in the cast of "El Capitan" at the Broadway Theatre next Monday evening. Miss Bergin is a new-comer in the field of opera comique, and is the wife of James S. Bergin, a glass manufacturer of Meriden, Conn.

—Camille d'Arville has accepted a new comic opera written by Frank Dupree entitled, "The Maid of Athens." The new opera will be produced at Hammerstein's Olympia during Miss d'Arville's engagement at that house next season.

—Miss Minnie Dupree will sail for Europe by the Etruria next Tuesday. She will be married to W. H. Langley, the millionaire dry goods merchant and well-known yachtsman, upon her return early in September.

—Miss Marie Wainwright has been engaged to play the leading female character in "Dr. Belgrafi," the new hypnotic play by Charles Klein, in which Wilton Lackaye will star next season.

Chief Croker Will Explain.

Batallion Chief Croker of the Fire Department has promised Chief Bonner that he will make a written report in regard to his collision with two bicyclists, whom he knocked down while driving a survey in Eighth Avenue last Monday evening. He blames the bicyclists.

BAD WORK ON THE OREGON

PLATES BUILT UP TO SECURE THE CONTRACT THICKNESS.

The Attempted Deception Disclosed by a Workman—Evidence that the Substitution Was Made by Subordinates to Hide Their Error and Was Without the Knowledge of the Shipbuilders—Report of the Trial Board.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A startling discovery has been made by the authorities of certain irregularities in constructing the battleship Oregon. This ship, which has just completed its trial trip, was built by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the builders also of the Olympia. Advices of the discrepancies came to the Navy Department from Admiral L. A. Beardsley, who was President of the trial board. He says that information was received from a reliable source of an attempt on the part of the contractors' employes to deceive the Government, which during working hours had an Inspector at the works.

This information, it appears, came from John H. Tice, who was foreman of hands on a machine during the time the alleged irregular work was performed. Tice was invited to make an affidavit, in which he testified that certain plates on the Oregon's protective deck were built up by using, instead of a one-and-three-quarter-inch plate, two plates, one of one and a-half inches and one of one-quarter inch. The investigation was conducted by the trial board, which found that Tice's statement was based on facts.

Tice explained that the plates were placed in position on the ship during the absence of the Naval Inspector. He says:

After the Inspector left the works, at 4 P. M., these plates were placed in position, and when he returned at 9 A. M., the next day, they were bolted down, and a four and a half-inch bulkhead placed in position on top of these plates, so the Inspector had no chance to see the work. These were also the last plates, or the closing plates. The Inspector could get no side view of the plates.

The proprietors of the Union Iron Works were called upon to explain the charges, which were found to justify some defense from the contractors. Mr. Scott, the President of the works, was much incensed that such a thing should have occurred, and stated his belief that the motive was an attempt to cover up a mistake made by employes in

WANTS A TAX ON CYCLES

ALDERMAN GOETZ OFFERS A RESOLUTION TO THAT EFFECT.

Other Proposed Ordinances Affecting Cycling Brought Before the Board of Aldermen—Alderman Ware Desires a Revision of the Laws Regulating the Use of Bicycles—Public Hearing Before the Aldermanic Law Committee Next Monday.

Three resolutions of importance to bicyclists will be considered at a public hearing before the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen next Monday afternoon in the Council Chamber.

One of these was introduced yesterday at the meeting of the board by Vice President Windolph. It provides that no children shall be carried on bicycles in this city by riders. Mr. Windolph's idea is to prevent the danger to which babies are subjected in being carried about by parents who are enthusiastic bicycle riders.

A resolution offered by Alderman Goetz provides that all bicyclists must take out a license before July 1, at an expense of $1 per year, and that the number of the license must be carried on a plate on the bicycle. A violation of the ordinance proposed by this resolution carries with it a penalty of $5. The penalty for "scorching" is a suspension of the license for six months.

Alderman Ware's resolution calling for a revision of the ordinances so that bicycles may have the same rights and responsibilities as other vehicles will also be considered next Monday.

It is not at all likely that the wheelmen of this city will take kindly to the proposal to tax bicycles. This matter was tried in Chicago a short time ago and the riders raised a great fuss over it. They hold that they are no more liable to special taxation than the owners of teams. They will undoubtedly oppose the measure very vigorously.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A. G. Spalding stated yesterday that he believed President Coleman's letter to the members of the Cycle Board of Trade anent price cutting had steadied the market and that the danger of a slump had been averted. Speaking for his own house, Mr. Spalding said positively there would be no reduction in the price of Spaldings. "The only reduction that will be made, in my opinion," added Mr. Spalding, "will be by those manufacturers who have been listing their bicycles at too high a price and have not furnished a wheel of a quality to command their list price."

—The election of the Niantic Wheelmen of Jersey City for extra officers resulted as follows: Assistant Color Bearer—L. Shaw; First Sergeant—George E. Sergeant; Second Sergeant—George Donaldson; Board of Trustees—Thomas Drum, J. Waylett, William Quirk, James Duff, and Charles Milton, Jr. The following runs have been arranged: June 7, century run; June 14, Totteneville, S. I.; June 21, Rockaway, L. I., and June 28, Yonkers, N. Y.

—A party of Jersey City Club wheelmen, who started Friday night for a trip to Albany, arrived home late Monday night tired but happy. The party included D. Lockwood, L. F. Seymour, William Klump, William Blyth, Alexander Ahrens, W. J. McIlroy, W. E. Scudder, Henry Allaire, E. S. Leaycraft, and G. A. Arrowsmith.

—The State circuit, which was arranged by A. G. Batcheider, is progressing finely. Several dates have been arranged and the promoters give assurances that some of the big riders will take part. Many of the riders depend upon their own resources for support and they are going to take no chances when there is gold in sight.

—The Clio Wheelmen of Jersey City made a run to Coney Island last night. They went by way of the Annex Ferry and returned by the Brooklyn Bridge and Cortlandt Street Ferry. The club's century run will take place on June 28, when the members will go to Lake Hopatcong.

—Frank Fowler, the well-known Chicago cycle manufacturer, sails for Europe to-day to look over the foreign market. He will return in about six weeks.

—It has been intimated by people in a position to know that the Pennsylvania Railroad will soon make the announcement that it will carry bicycles free.

—At the gate of the New-York Bay Cemetery may be seen a sign which reads: "Bicycles and dogs not admitted."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—In the matter of the estate of CARL LOUIS STEUERNAGEL, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that the balance remaining of the real estate of Carl Louis Steuernagel, deceased, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, by Bertha Steuernagel, administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, will be distributed by the said Surrogate among the creditors of said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the sixteenth day of June, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Surrogate.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Attorney for Administratrix, 33 Wall Street, N. Y.
my6-law6wW

BOGARDUS, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. BOGARDUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, their attorney, No. 289 Greenwich Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1896. ELIZABETH F. BOGARDUS, GEORGE A. McDOWELL, Administrators. my13-law6mW

BRADHURST, HENRY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BRADHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Jackson, Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of April, 1896. AUGUSTUS M. BRADHURST, EDWARD B. CAMP, Administrators, &c. CHARLES A. JACKSON, Attorney for Administrators, Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, New-York City. ap22-law6mW

BRETT, JAMES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. BRETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip M. Brett, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of March, 1896. CORNELIA BRETT, Executrix. PHILIP M. BRETT, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York. mar18-law6mW

CAVANAGH, JOHN L.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Cavanagh, Clara Cavanagh, Henry Cavanagh, Johanna Cavanagh Palmer, send greeting:

Whereas, John T. Cavanagh of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the first day of September, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN L. CAVANAGH, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 8 and 10 Centre St., N. Y. City.
ap29-law6mW

MANNING, MERRITT C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERRITT C. MANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 117 East 46th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 2nd day of March, 1896. JOSEPH P. VAN NESS, JOSEPHINE MANNING, Administrators. VANAMEE, WATTS & VAIL, Attorneys for Administrators, Middletown, N. Y. mr4-law6mW

META, ZIESIG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against META ZIESIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 187 Franklin Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1896. THEODORE H. ROXBURY, Executor. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Attorney for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New-York City.
ap29-law6mW

ROGERS, ABBIE P.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABBIE P. ROGERS late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 26 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1896. HENRY H. ROGERS, Executor. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Executor, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City. ja15-law6mW

No woman can be beautiful, no man can be handsome without a full complement of well-shaped teeth. If your teeth are irregular, over-lap or are unsightly I can make a marvellous change in your appearance. The operation is painless and the cost is low. Consultation and estimates are free.

L. T. SHEFFIELD, D. M. D.
26 West 32d Street,
New-York City.

Use Dr. Sheffield's Crème Dentifrice. For sale everywhere.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE ROHAN-CHABOT, ZEFITA HEYWARD.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Guy de Rohan-Chabot, Frank D. Heyward, Hannah W. Heyward, William Cutting, Anne H. De Vriere, Heyward Cutting, Henry Mason Cutting, Francis Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, Jr., Henrietta H. Anthon, Maria H. Hinckley, Joanna H. Staples, and Hannah H. Leonard, send greeting:

Whereas, Clifford A. Hand of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of August, 1892, and a codicil thereto bearing date the first day of February, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ZEFITA HEYWARD DE ROHAN-CHABOT, late of the City of Paris, in the Republic of France, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DICKINSON, ISABELLA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isabella H. Dickinson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 104 Franklin Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1895. HORACE E. DICKINSON, FANNIE D. LEWIS, SARAH D. LEWIS, Administrators. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administrators, 320 Broadway, New-York City. d25-law6mW

HARGREAVES, WILLIAM ROBERT.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clara Hargreaves, widow; John Hargreaves, Jane Hargreaves, Francis Hargreaves, Annie Hargreaves, Marie Hourshaw, Edward A. Hargreaves, and Frederick Hargreaves, send greeting:

Whereas, Clara Hargreaves of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 10th day of May, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM ROBERT HARGREAVES, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of September next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

(Sgd.) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HENRY E. MOONEY, Attorney for Petitioner, 1,505 Broadway, N. Y. City. my27-law6wW

KENT, ANDREW WESLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW WESLEY KENT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Maginnis, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of May, 1896. NINA KENT, Executrix. WILLIAM H. MAGINNIS, Attorney for Executrix, 253 Broadway, New-York City. my27-law6mW

LEEDER, ELIZABETH—LEEDER, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Henry Leeder, Frances J. Storms, Albert Simmindinger, William Simmindinger, Cecilia F. Hooper, Annie Searles, Mary Louise, or Lulu Searles, Viola Douglas, John C. Reed, as executor of the last will and testament of ELIZABETH LEEDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN LEEDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twelfth day of June, in the year 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Alfred Storms, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Atty. for Petitioners, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
my18-15w6mW&Je24

BICYCLES.

Columbias
AT ONCE.

The Columbia you want is ready for you. Not a day's delay, if you choose regular equipment. We have been preparing for months to meet the present great demand.

$100 TO ALL ALIKE | Men's Columbias | Women's Columbias | Tandems
Tandems, $150

THE STOCK IS COMPLETE

Hartford Bicycles
$65, $50, $45

Such quality at such prices is unheard of. But Hartfords are leaders in both price and goodness. Regular models ready for immediate delivery.

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New-York Branch
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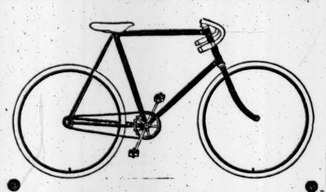
Metropolitan Bicycling Co.
BOULEVARD AND 60TH STREET
Columbia Riding Academy, Renting, Storage.
Salesroom: 306 Fifth Avenue.



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Will delight the most fastidious.

EASY-RUNNING and STYLISH, but above all RELIABLE.

$100.—WORTH IT, TOO.

We have been preparing for months to meet the present great demand for PIERCE WHEELS, and can guarantee

PROMPT DELIVERY.

The PIERCE at $75

Has every essential of style, quality, and finish found only in machines of the best type.

Inspection Invited. Catalogue Free.

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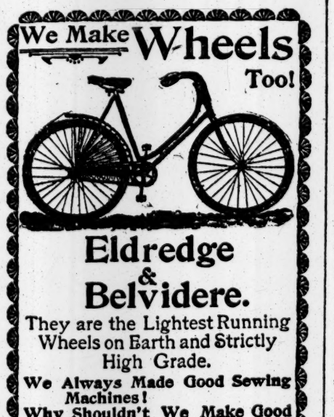
Orange Store, 401 Main St., near Park.



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They are the Lightest Running Wheels on Earth and Strictly High Grade.

We Always Made Good Sewing Machines! Why Shouldn't We Make Good Wheels?

QUALITY GUARANTEED THE BEST.

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Agents,
101 Duane St., New-York City.
NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO.,
BELVIDERE, ILLS.

Orient Cycles To Rent

at 1,790 Broadway, New-York, and 1,216 Bedford Av., Brooklyn; they have 10 POINTS of peculiar merit that deserve your attention before buying. For sale at the above stores and at

WALTHAM MFG. CO., 240 Broadway.

Look at our SARACEN for $75.

BICYCLE BARGAINS.

$20—Ramblers, Columbias, Crescents—$29. Juno's 12, Ormondes 19, Victors 15, Libertys 22. 500 NEW 96 WHEELS 39.00 up. GUARANTEED Old WHEELS Exchanged. CALL and INSPECT.

Nonpareil Co., 10 Barclay,
Near Broadway, in Basement.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD.
BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURAN, McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

NON-PUNCTURABLE VEHICLE WHEEL AND Cushion Tire for sale. A. E. SPENCER, Patentee, 63 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROSENBERG, ISRAEL M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISRAEL M. ROSENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2,118 Third Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of March, 1896. MOSES ROSENBERG, Administrator. mh18-law6mw.

TOPP, ELISABETH or ELIZABETH.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ferdinand Meier, Gertrude Hoeke, Anton Vollmer, Carl Vollmer, Wilhelm Vollmer, Francisca Vollmer, Sophie Specke, Mina Maas, Joseph Gehle, Mary Mambach, send greeting:

Whereas, Frederick A. Berghane and Emil Topp of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the third day of December, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ELISABETH, otherwise known as ELIZABETH TOPP, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Atty. for Petitioners, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
my18-15w6mW&Je24

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS. } The Hotel Tariff Bureau, 63 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 96 Regent St., London. 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

a. p. means American plan, e. p. European.

Minimum Rates Quoted.

Asbury Park, N. J. Coleman House, a. p., $4
do Hotel Brunswick, now open, a. p., $3 to $5
do West End Hotel, open June 20, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, N.J. The Rudolf, e. & a.p., $3.50
Leading Hotel; directly on beach; grand sea view.
Atlantic City, N. J. Garden Hotel, a. p. $2 up
Most magnificent Hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Boston, Mass. Copley Sq. Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
do American House, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y. Clarendon Hotel, e. p. $1.50
do Mansion House, a. p., $3
do (S.E. Bates). Margaret, a.p. $3 up
do Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y. The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
do Niagara Hotel, a. p., $3
Cape May, N. J. Stockton, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
Chicago, Ill. Victoria Hotel, a. p. $3 to $5
Cincinnati, O. Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Cold Spring Harbor The Glenada
Fisher's Island, N.Y. Munnatauket, a.p., $3.50
Garden City, L. I., 50 minutes from New-York. Garden City Hotel open all year, a. p. $4
Jersey City, N. J. Hotel Washington, e.p., $1.50
Leamington, Eng. Manor House, e. p., $1.50
Lincoln, Eng. Great Northern Hotel, e. p., $1
Liverpool, Eng. Compton Hotel, a. p., $3
London, Eng. Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2
do (Jermyn St.). The Brunswick, e., $1.50
do (Regent St.). The Langham, e. p., $2
do Hotel Metropole, e. p., $2
Long Branch, N.J. U.S. Hotel, a.p., $3 to $3.50
Malvern, Eng. The Abbey Hotel, (golf,) a.p., $4
Manchester, Mass. Masconomo House, a.p., $4.50
Milwaukee, Wis. Hotel Phister, ep. $1.50, ap. $3.50
Narragansett Pier, R.I. New Mathewson, a., $5
New-Haven, Conn. Hotel Majestic, a. p., $3 up
New; Palatial; Roof Garden Concerts.
New-London, Conn. Crocker House, a.p., $3.50
Newport. (W. Leland, Jr.). Ocean House, a.p., $5
do The Rockingham, a. p., $5
do Gladstone & Columbus, a. p., $4 to $6
do The Massiot, a. p., $3 to $4
do Revere House, a. p., $3 to $3.50
do New Cliff Hotel, a. p., $6
do Perry House, a. p., $3
do Hotel Aquidneck, a. p., $2 to $4
New-York The Brunswick, e. p., $2
do The Buckingham, e. p., $2
do The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do Hotel Gerlach, e. p., $2
do The Majestic, e. p., $2
do Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do The Plaza Hotel, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland). Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do (L. L. Todd). The Marlborough, a. p. & e. p.
do (N.B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Empire, a. p. $3, e. p. $1
do (E. 11th St.). Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1
do The Metropolitan, (B'way & 27th,) e.p., $1 up
do (59th St.). Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs). Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do Westminster Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do St. Denis, e. p., $1 up
Niagara Falls, N. Y. Cataract House, a.p., $4
Ocean City, Md. Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Ocean Grove, N.J. The Arlington, a. p., $8 up
Paris, France. Hotel Continental, a. p., $5
do Grand Hotel, a. p., $5
Philadelphia Hotel Continental, a. p., $3
do The New Lafayette, e. p., $1.50
do The New Walton, e. p., $2
do The Aldine, a. p., $3.50
Providence, R.I. The Narragansett, a.p., $3-$5
Richmond, Va. The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y. The Livingston, a. p., $2.50
do New Osburn House, a. p., $3
Sausalito, Cal. El Monte Hotel, e. p., $1.50
Seabright, N. J. Seabright Inn, a. p., $4
Spring Lake B'h, N.J. Monmouth H'e op. Je 20
St. Louis, Mo., (Fire-proof). So. Hotel, a.p. $3-$5
do (Fire-proof). The St. Nicholas, e.p., $2
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 6th will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Spaarndam, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

TUESDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin*, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 10 AM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo; at 10 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Anerley, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Anerley";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curaçao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curaçao, per steamship Caracas; at 11 AM for Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamer Orinoco; at 2 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo";) at 8 PM for Bluefields per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to June 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 29, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY"
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS
VIA SOUND LINES.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R. one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL. Daily, (except Sundays.) Leaves Desbrosses St., N. R., 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) Leaves West 22d St., N.R., 3:30 P.M., (Saturdays, 2 P. M.) FOR CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of West 11th St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.
Spree, Tu., June 2, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Je 23, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 9, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., June 27, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Jy 7, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Je 16, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jy 7, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, June 6, 10 AM | Fulda, July 4, 10 AM
Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM | Ems, July 11, 10 AM
Werra, June 27, 10 AM | Kaiser, July 25, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, June 4, 7 AM | A. Victoria, June 18, 4 AM
Normannia, Je 11, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Je 25, 11 AM
I. Cab., $95 and upward; II Cab., $60 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS..... June 3 | PARIS..... June 13
BERLIN..... June 10 | NEW-YORK..... June 17
ST. PAUL..... June 10 | ST. LOUIS..... June 24

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday
Western

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

34th ST., 25 WEST.—Parlor suite; elegantly furnished; private table; bath; other suites; Southerners accommodated; references.

48th ST., 103 WEST.—Hall room and large room, with strictly first-class table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

17th ST., 50 WEST.—Most desirable parlor suite; suitable for doctor; excellent locality; two other rooms.

44th ST., 214 WEST.—Large and small desirable rooms; moderate prices.

51 WEST 9TH ST.—Furnished room in private family; gentleman; reference.

MADISON AV., 124.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, en suite or singly; private bath; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a single woman to take care of house for Summer; willing to do anything that is required; best reference. K. F., 385 Times, Up Town.

CARETAKER.—Respectable party will care for house during Summer. Rohan, 308 West 49th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a refined and competent young woman, understanding all house duties; take up-stairs girl's place in kind Christian family; excellent sick nurse; best city references. Miss Bell, 252 18th St., South Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her chambermaid and waitress, Scotch-American Protestant, who is thoroughly competent and trustworthy. Apply, from 10 until 1 o'clock, at 108 East 35th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her chambermaid and waitress, Scotch Protestant girl, who is thoroughly competent and trustworthy. Can be seen at present employer's, 108 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to secure a situation for a competent chambermaid; city or country. Call, at present employer's, 35 East 67th St.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE—Young girl lately landed wishes place to do chamberwork and look after children; good sewer. Mrs. Smith, 1014½ West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid; best personal city references. Apply at 81 West 45th St., corner 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing and obliging; to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at last employer's, 352 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; assist with other work if required; city or country; good city reference. J., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chamberwork and to do sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 319 East 37th St.; ring bell four times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French Swiss to do chamberwork and plain sewing in private family; no waiting. Helene, 457 6th Av., care of Mrs. Taylor.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; three years' city references from last employer. A. Dunn, 333 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat Protestant as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good personal city reference. 235 West 19th St., Room 9, care of Rose.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid; will assist with other work; 5 years' excellent reference from last employer. 253 East 31st St.

AMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as housework, in small family. 247 West 30th St.; McCaffery's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; first-class references. 738 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl; good reference. 407 West 53d St., care of Mrs. Murphy.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place her chambermaid; present employer can be seen. 9 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid; assist with washing if desired; city references. M. N., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid; plain seamstress. 312 East 27th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; city or country. 28 East 75th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; or help with grown children. Present employer's, 32 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant; best city reference. E. I., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do sewing; best city reference. 161 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; city or country; best city reference. 291 Western Boulevard, near 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city references. J. M., 666 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid, assist laundry work if desired; city references. 964 6th Av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, in private family. Call, Tuesday, present employer's, 51 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant; good personal reference. McKinley, 700 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; good sewer; willing and obliging; five years' best city reference. 116 West 21st St.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to procure situation for her two girls, whom she can highly recommend; would like to go together, one as cook, other waitress, but would not object to a little chamberwork if needed. Apply, present employer's, 113 East 37th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches; with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge; get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal reference. 122 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; best city reference; country preferred. 127 West 46th St.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By two respectable Swedish girls; together; one as cook; other as seamstress or waitress; reference. Miller, 179 East 78th St.

COOK.—By a woman as cook; understands soups, meats, and desserts; good baker; references; no objection to short distance out of town. 210 East 30th St.

COOK.—By respectable Scotch young woman as cook; willing to assist with washing; good cook; excellent laundress; small family; good city reference; city or country. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city reference; wages, $30. M., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman; recommended by lady; six years' references in Newport and city; where kitchenmaid is kept. Louise, Box 255, Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable woman; private family; understands all kinds of cooking; city or country; best city references; wages, $30 to $35. C. D., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By recommended French cook; understands all branches. 206 West 36th St., French laundry.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; city or country; city reference. 421 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city reference. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 18 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a respectable person as a good family cook. Apply at present employer's, for two or three days, 58 West 55th St.

COOK.—By reliable woman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; best city reference. M. A. E., 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By Scotch Protestant woman to cook, wash, and iron; good baker and manager; city or country; city reference. 434 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent personal reference; city or country. 434 West 57th St.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands all branches; city or country; city references; wages, $25. K., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook to go in the country with a private family. Call, present employer's, 650 Madison Av.

COOK.—By woman to cook, wash, and iron in private family; city or country; best of references. 289 Lenox Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place a competent cook; five years' very best personal references from present employer. 48 West 51st St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; city and Washington references; wages, $50. Cook, 849 2d Av., delicatessen store.

COOK.—By respectable girl as competent cook in private family; three years and six months' best city reference. 844 7th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a good family cook; understands her business; city or country; best city reference. 235 West 19th St., Room 12.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Present employer, 35 East 67th St.

COOK, &c.—By Protestant girl as excellent cook and baker, or housework; private family; country; city reference. 119 Washington Place.

COOK.—By excellent young cook in private family; best city references. 59 East 50th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls; cook; chambermaid and waitress; city or country. 491 6th Av.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; baker; desserts, game; marketing; dinner parties; hotel or private; city or country. 491 6th Av.

COOK.—By reliable, neat, German, very economical cook; city or country. 161 East 34th St., store.

COOK.—By a colored girl as cook or to do general housework; small family. Gates, 418 West 52d St.

COOK.—Best city reference. 211 East 56th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; good city reference. 532 3d Av.

COOK.—By a good cook; assist with washing; city reference. 262 West 77th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young Frenchwoman as first-class cook in private family; has the best of city reference; would take entire charge of a house; city or country. B. D., care of Mrs. Lalanne, 169 West 21st St.

COOK.—By a very competent and reliable woman; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; country preferred for Summer; best city reference from last employer. 252 West 30th St., first floor.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two young women together; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; no objection to the country; best city references. 229 West 33d St., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; best city reference; neat and understands her work thoroughly; city or country. Call, after 11 A. M., employer's, 26 West 32d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls together; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and assist with washing; good reference. Box 360, 844 3d Av.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city reference. 135 East 31st St., care of Mrs. Johnson.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; capable of getting up dinners and lunch parties. R. H., Box 203 Times.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID — PARLORMAID.—Can be seen at present employer's on Wednesday morning at 34 West 10th St.

COOK.—French; for private family; best city reference. E. Z., 163 West 10th St., Savoureun's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable young Swedish woman as excellent cook in a first-class private family; best references. 242 East 46th St., rear house.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By strong, able woman; good washer, ironer, and house cleaner; good reference. Ryan, 157 West 33d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do cooking or washing and ironing by the day; city reference. 28 Amsterdam Av., Carley's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent cook; good laundress; day, week; or care house for Summer. B., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER—NURSE.—By a good French dressmaker a situation during the Summer months; willing to help in housekeeping, with her fifteen-year-old daughter; capable of taking care of children and could begin lessons in French and music. A. B., 126-128 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; good cutter, fitter; go short distance in country; worked fourteen years with one dressmaker. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian dressmaker, first-class cutter and fitter, good reference, wants more customers home or by day; no objections to country. French Dressmaker, 138 West 34th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker, to take work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—A fashionable dressmaker would give part of her services for board and room; at watering place preferred; best reference. Charlotte, Box 52, 470 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Would work in private family or at home; $1.35 a day. 255 West 88th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; by the day; best references. Wald, 330 West 43d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady; 18; knows thoroughly French, German, Italian, music; as governess to children in a refined family. Mlle. Berthé, care of Mrs. Ziegler, 28 Greenwich Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady, graduate from Paris, as governess or companion; teach music; city references. Miss Lemarie, 792 9th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady wants position for her experienced North German nursery governess, whom she can highly recommend; takes entire charge. Reliable, 92 East 14th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American, 35, as housekeeper, companion, mother's help, or any position of trust; good seamstress; references. Refined, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young, honest girl for housework in small private family; willing and obliging. 137 West 60th St., ground floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman as housework in small family; city or country; good city reference. 234 West 33d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By strong young girl to do general housework; best reference; city or country. 133 East 52d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid; understands her duties thoroughly; like to go to Europe with family; highest references. Y. M., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid as hairdresser and dressmaker; willing and obliging; accustomed to traveling; first-class reference. Agathe, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a middle-aged French hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; city or country; first-class reference. Jeanne, Box 403 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent French lady's maid or maid to grown children; first-class European and American references. 251 West 24th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First class in all kinds of sewing; willing to assist with other work. 14 East 65th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; good seamstress and hairdresser; city references. M. B., 115 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; experienced in all her duties; used to travel; first-class city references. A., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By respectable North German girl as maid and seamstress; assist with chamberwork; experienced in dressmaking; country preferred; best city reference. Schlink, 349 East 65th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her colored maid, whom she can recommend as thoroughly understanding her duties; two years' reference. 331 Madison Av.

MAID.—By North German person as maid in first-class family; well educated; good dressmaker, traveler, and packer; excellent reference. D. P., 257 West 42d St.

MAID.—By Swede, middle-aged, as maid or attendant to elderly or invalid lady; understands dressmaking; first-class references. O. K., 990 6th Av.

MAID.—By a French maid and seamstress for young ladies or grown children; city or travel; good reference. Amme, Box 307 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a young French girl as maid and seamstress, or light chamberwork; good references L. D., 26 East 42d St.

MAID.—By a good dressmaker as maid and seamstress; willing to travel; reference. M. O., 874 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By capable young girl in private family; willing to assist with other duties. 345 West 16th St., Taylor's bell.

MAID, &c.—By competent girl as maid and seamstress; would assist waitress or chambermaid; best city references. M. H., Box 195 Times.

MAID.—By a first-class maid; speaks French and German. M. L., 152 West 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress in private family; is well experienced; city or country; best city reference. 250 West 33d St., two flights, back.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situations for her laundress and her waitress; they will be disengaged June 5. Call, between 1 and 3, at 4 East 65th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as competent laundress in a private family; city or country; eight years' city reference. S., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, in a small private family; two years' city references. Call, from 9 till 12, at 319 West 75th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to place her laundress, whom she can highly recommend; Call, Wednesday, at present employer's, 43 West 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class laundress in a private family going in country; no objection to assist with chamberwork; city reference. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, who does up shirts and collars especially; last employer can be seen when desired; no objections to the country. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young widow to take family wash home; first-class laundress; best city reference. 43 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class young woman; understands all fineries; city or country; city reference. W., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Haley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman; first-class personal city reference; no objection to the country. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent; city or country; personal reference. 156 West 28th St., Room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young laundress; good city reference; Newport preferred. 59 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, in private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 121 West 55th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; good city reference. M. C., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—First-class, thoroughly experienced in raising on bottle; willing to wait on lady and sew; best personal city reference. L. M., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By American nurse; take entire charge of infant; four years' reference; last employer can be seen; city or country. Call, two days, 349 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for growing children; good sewer; or as chambermaid and wait on lady; good reference. 18 Washington Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Lady desires position for thoroughly competent, reliable infants' or young child's nurse; French; takes charge from birth; great many years' experience; can highly recommend her. 671 5th Av.

NURSE.—By a willing young girl to take care of children; or as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; speaks German. 25 West 17th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to recommend her nurse as capable of taking entire charge of an infant; has the best of reference; two years with me. 273 West 73d St.

NURSE.—By North German, intelligent, middle-aged woman; 14 years in America; speaks French, as nurse to children; would go to Europe. J. B., 346 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young Protestant girl, just landed, to mind children and assist with other work; fond, willing, and obliging. E., 311 East 38th St.

NURSE.—(21;) experienced; for children; willing to go to the country; best reference; Protestant. B. Hoffman, 130 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By young French person in private family as nurse; does not speak English. Louis Capedeville, 247 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant nurse for children; plain sewing; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to take entire charge of infant or small children; best reference. 1,033 Madison Av., 79th and 80th Sts.

NURSE and PLAIN SEWING.—By a French woman; experienced; city references. At present employer's, 308 Lexington Av.

NURSE or MAID.—By competent girl as nurse or maid to growing children; good reference. Nurse, Box 205 Times.

NURSE.—By a young woman as infant's nurse or to growing children; is a good seamstress; has best city reference. 430 West 54th St.

NURSE.—By respectable Protestant girl as nurse or chambermaid; best city reference. B., Box 120, 554 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a French maid as nurse; lately arrived. Ring L. C. bell, 247 West 29th St.

NURSE.—To take entire charge of a bottle baby. 1,090 1st Av.

NURSEMAID.—By North German girl to take care of one or two children; best of city references. 927 6th Av., second floor.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By young girl as parlormaid or waitress; private; English trained; well recommended; no registry need apply. C., 157 East 30th St.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By a neat, tidy young woman as parlormaid and assist with waiting; best city reference. M. L., 666 6th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A lady would like to find a situation for her seamstress and nursery maid; can speak French and German; highly recommended. 521 Madison Av.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes situation for competent Protestant seamstress and chambermaid; personal reference from present employer. 48 West 51st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wishes to go as seamstress and take care of grown children. 237 West 39th St. Enroe.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll wishes to find a situation for an excellent waitress or chambermaid, thoroughly competent, who leaves on account of going to the seashore. Call, between 10 and 12, at 123 East 38th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes a situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend as thoroughly competent in every respect. Call or address, for two days, present employer, 22 West 33d St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; take charge of dining room and silver; can fill a butler's place; best city reference; country preferred. 122 West 31st St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—A lady not keeping house for the Summer, wishes to find situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, 9 to 1, at 31 East 65th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place a Protestant waitress; thoroughly competent; six years' very best personal references from present employer. 48 West 51st St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent waitress or chambermaid in private family; city or country; late personal references. 410 West 50th St.; ring Hugh's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class North of Ireland Protestant in a private family; country for Summer; city references. L., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly experienced in carving, serving all courses; wines, salads, &c.; assist with chamberwork if required; excellent reference. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses and wines; make salads; carve; excellent references. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl, understanding her duties; willing and obliging; personal city reference. S., 311 East 38th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—Exceptionally good waitress; also efficient French maid; highly recommended by present employer. Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; best city references. E. N., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; small, first-class family. H., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can take a butler's place; six years' reference. N. D., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as waitress in private family; good references. 5 East 12th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes a few private customers at her parlors or out; élite only. Miss Helen, 40 West 24th St., near Broadway.

MASSAGE.—By a masseuse graduate; will treat ladies at residence or at home. Miss Otth, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; also a position wanted for beginner. Experienced or Beginner. 152 6th Av.

TO EUROPE.—By a young refined girl to go with lady to Europe for passage; reference. Norwegian, Box 306 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; real maitre d'hotel; understands the true, good French cooking and pastry, cream, water ices, &c.; best personal reference; six and eleven years in former families; can take chef's place if desired; age 37. Valet, 129 West 59th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly competent and reliable; is a good valet; has excellent reference from first-class city families; will be personally recommended by last employer. J. A. S., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER-COOK.—By a French couple; both thoroughly understand their business in every particular; leaving present employment on account of family going to Europe; will be highly recommended. J. V., Box 883 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND STEWARD ON YACHT.—A lady advertiser desires situation for a respectable young Englishman, who understands his duties well; excellent references from England. Present employer's, 129 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; wages, $50. Butler, 7 West 57th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly trained English servant; excellent recommendations; keeps silver in splendid order; valets neatly; disengaged 4th, as family is breaking up. William, 307 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Single-handed, or second man, by competent young man, thoroughly experienced; in private family; is willing and obliging; city references. William, Box 347 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class experienced Swiss; single; make himself useful; city or country; very good references. Bucher, 514 East 65th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede in private family; perfectly honest and sober; best city personal references. C. Dalin, care of R. Souchy, 413 East 58th St.

BUTLER-COOK.—By first-class French couple; both competent in their duties; in private family; city or country; good city reference. G. H., 224 West 36th St. Ambery.

BUTLER.—A gentleman wishes to recommend his butler, who has lived in his service three years; sober, trustworthy man. G. P., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find a place for her butler; a sober, competent man; for three months. Apply at 14 West 10th St., during this current week, before 10 A. M.

BUTLER.—By single young man; will be found competent, willing, and obliging; present and former employers can be seen or heard from. C., Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—City or country; competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class reference. John S., 21 West 30th St.

BUTLER or STEWARD.—On yacht; well experienced; English; good city reference. W. J., 877 6th Av., care of Mrs. Flynn.

BUTLER or VALET.—Or job with invalid; Europe or otherwise; reference. D., employers, 117 East 21st St.

BUTLER-COOK.—By man and wife, English, as butler and cook; three years' personal references. W. H., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in a first-class private family; country or city; best city reference. 460 6th Av., cigar store, near 28th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Frenchman as butler or valet; just disengaged; first-class references. A. M., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Swiss; very competent; honest, sober; excellent references; disengaged June 8. F. F., 342 East 56th St., Box 2.

BUTLER.—By an experienced and well recommended Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties. H. P., 405 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; reference; just disengaged; Englishman; wages, $50. White, 10 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class, competent man in a private family; sober and willing; first-class city reference. 154 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to find place for good butler; is willing and obliging; can recommend him highly. 55 West 55th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, just disengaged; first-class references; willing and obliging; city or country. B., 928 6th Av.; tailor's store.

BUTLER.—Competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class reference, John S., 211 West 86th St.

BUTLER.—As butler, 14 West 72d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent single man; will and obliging; excellent valet; neat appearance; highest personal recommendations. King, 619 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; single; in private family; city or country; two years' best city reference from last place. 3 East 16th St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—For gentleman's house; best personal reference; no incumbrance. Nelson, 434 West 18th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By Frenchman; good cook and pastry maker; honest and sober; in private family or yacht. L. Lucien, Box 315 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—French; first-class cook; club, family hotel, or restaurant; references; city or country. Chef, 435 West 49th St., grocery store.

CHEF.—Take full charge; American or European plan; sober, economical; best references. Chef, 202 West 42d St.

CHEF.—By an excellent chef for private family, with best of reference. B., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; lived with him three years; strictly sober, honest, civil, and obliging; first-class family coachman; breaking up establishment and going to Europe, else would not part with him. K., 334 West 72d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By strictly temperate married man; German; no family; medium height; careful city driver; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; three years' references from last place. E., Box 54, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By first-class city driver; thoroughly understands proper care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; married; English (36); temperate; highest personal and written references. R. Jones, care Jackson, 1,191 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN—COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife; strictly temperate; steady, reliable couple who understand their business thoroughly; disengaged in consequence of the family breaking up, who can be seen. M. B., 151 East 82d St.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—Wife as laundress; thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed recommendations from prominent (accessible) families; sober, honest, willing, industrious, trustworthy; country preferred. Englishman, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619—38th.

COACHMAN.—By single Englishman; just returned from Paris; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations from distinguished families; stylish appearance; temperate; obliging; industrious; trustworthy. George, 208 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class Englishman, willing to make himself useful; wife superior cook if necessary; childless; city or country; best references. Punctual, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619—38th.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; 28 years of age; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; wants to go to the country; four years' reference from last employment. Call, for two days, Patrick Fralin, 210 East 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; Protestant; single; experienced city driver; temperate; several years' first-class reference, written and personal; city or country. F., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent single young man; Protestant; expert city driver; neat appearance; willing, obliging; personal city reference of highest character. James, Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; nine years' first-class city personally written reference; absolutely sober and willing; left on account of giving up horses. I. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; reliable; first-class reference from former and last employers for honesty, capability, and sobriety; is willing and obliging; city or country. Thomas, Box 207 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant man of forty as coachman; useful about house; willing and obliging; best reference; city or country; moderate expectations. M. R., 472 Western Boulevard.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and cows; 3½ years with present employer; will be highly recommended. Thomas Newman, Roslyn, L. I.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to obtain a situation for the Summer for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. McCormack, 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for competent coachman; eight years very best personal reference. Call at 48 West 51st St., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; over nine years' best city and country references; honest, sober, willing. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—In private family; understands the care of horses and carriages; is careful driver; is willing to go to the country; has first-class reference. 807 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses would like to secure position for his coachman; highly recommended; seven years' first-class personal reference. J. R., 138 East 41st St., stable.

COACHMAN.—German; middle-aged; several years' experience in this city; competent in every respect; good reference. Holt, 78 East 3d St., rear.

COACHMAN.—By experienced single colored young man; city or country; ten years' reference from present employer. J. D., 60 West 43d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By first-class young Englishman; age, 30; is a trained groom; willing and obliging; leaving on account of death; reference. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable man; experienced city driver; first-class references; four years in last place; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Permanent situation; thoroughly experienced single man; age 30; English; six years' city driving references. Industry, care Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man, 27, as coachman in country; strictly sober and obliging; with first-class reference. P. K., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Young married man; Swiss; understands care of fine horses and carriages; first-class references. A. K., 904 3d Av., first floor.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—By young man; private family; country preferred; willing, obliging; best references. Coachman, 314 East 34th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; middle aged; single; last employer can be seen. William, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—English; single; care of horses, garden, lawn; references. Gardener, 420 East 26th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a Scotchman, lately landed. Milne, 94 6th Av., one flight up.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotchman, married; no children; with large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables; care and planting of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants, lawns, &c.; references. Gardener, Box 195 Times Office.

GARDENER and FARMER.—By married man; English; age, 46; no family; competent greenhouses, grapes, and vegetables; wife good buttermaker; good reference. S. L., 116 West 84th St., care janitor.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German in small family as head gardener, or will take charge of gentleman's place; references. Gardener, 2 West St., South Norwalk, Conn.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; many years' practical experience; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; good references. J. A., 51 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

GARDENER.—By young Swede as gardener; married; small family; fourteen years' first-class recommendations. G. Carlson, 363 East 71st St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a married man as groom or head stableman on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses thoroughly; seven years' reference from his last employer. Call, three days, 452 West 33d St.

GROOM.—English; energetic; smart in stable; strictly understands his business; 5 feet 6 inches; age, 22; personal city reference. Edwards, Bayville Post Office, L. I.

GROOM or FOOTMAN.—By a respectable young man; city or country; good references. Gallagher, 105 East 59th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Scotchman as first-class second man; thoroughly understands silver, waiting, &c.; city references. W. R., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Lady wishes to get a place for her second man. Can be seen at present employer's, 7 East 55th St., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; honest, sober, and willing; best city reference; lady breaking up housekeeping. F., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man as second man or waiter; city references. J. S., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede; best of city references. A. F., 387 4th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish couple; man generally useful; wife first-class laundress; honest and reliable; good references. G., 236 East 23d St., care Smith.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man in a private family; store or institution; reference from present employer. Worthy, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By Englishman, 26; at anything; single; abstainer; credentials; cash security. Toward, 108 Clinton Place.

USEFUL MAN.—By young married man; Swiss; understands care of fine horses and carriages; first-class reference. A. K., 904 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man in private family, or valet to gentleman; references from present employer. W., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man to care for horse and be useful around the place. McConroy, Box 316 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; understands care of horses and gardening; country preferred. Care of Mrs. Bell, 1,070 Park Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man on gentleman's place; city or country; best reference; just disengaged. Hill, 203 East 48th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede; will assist with waiting; city references. Erich Lindqvist, 239 East 59th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; any kind of work; city or country; best reference; just disengaged. Hill, 203 East 48th St.

USEFUL MAN.—Strictly sober; care of horses, garden, and milking; reference. Holmes, 2,240 3d Ave.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young Englishman as valet; would like to travel; first-class city references. P. E., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

Waiters.

WAITER.—In private family; has good reference; country or city. M. Kenny, 20 Cornelia St.

Miscellaneous.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—Four and one-half years' good reference. E. H. Mills, 409 Lexington Av.

PHYSICIAN.—Age 30; six years Bellevue Hospital; trained nurse; expert masseur; desires care invalid; home or traveling; diplomas, certificates, licenses, and references submitted. L., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

YOUNG MAN, 22, from out of town, wishes position in wholesale house; will return home each evening. Wm. Cullen, Willow Lodge, 117 Willow St., Bloomfield, N. J.

THE TRADES.

CARPENTER.—General repairs all kinds; stores, offices, iceboxes, dumbwaiters; houses overhauled and built new; estimates cheerfully given; charges moderate. P. Darby, 632 8th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Neat, honest, quiet, and trustworthy nurse; take charge of child eighteen months; $25 per month. Riverside, 251 Columbus Av.

WANTED—Competent woman as laundress and chambermaid. Apply, to-day, between 10 and 12, at 32 West 58th St.

WANTED—Servant girl for housework; good washer and ironer; good wages. Riverside, 251 Columbus Av.

WANTED—Laundress; assist with chamberwork; willing; good wages. Riverside, 251 Columbus Av.

WANTED—Waitress; experienced; seashore. Call, with references, Wednesday, 11 to 2, at 27 West 73d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Footman for gentleman's large establishment; must be experienced, of good appearance, and have unexceptionable references. Apply, to-day, between 2 and 3 P. M., at 684 5th Av., side entrance.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Cabriolets, Victorias, Wagonettes, Fancy Traps, Station Wagons, Spiders, Canopy and Extension Top Phaetons, in great variety.

At prices to suit the times.

SPECIAL SALE OF RUNABOUTS.

H. M. DUNCAN,
487 & 489 5th Ave.
(17 YEARS WITH J. B. BREWSTER & CO.)

EUROPE.

BERLIN
**Industrial Exhibition,

SHEDS TEARS IN COURT

MRS. FLEMING WEEPS OPENLY FOR A FEW MOMENTS.

Her Emotion Due to the Mention of a Small Cup Belonging to Her Children—Mr. Brooke Suggests Arsenic Eating and Suicide by Mrs. Bliss—Legal Battles over the Admission of Articles Said to Have Belonged to the Defendant.

When Mary Alice Almont Fleming, who is charged with the murder of her mother, Evalina M. Bliss, first appeared in Part III. of the General Sessions Court yesterday morning she looked so well and cheerful and had such a good color in her cheeks that her improved appearance was the subject of general comment in the courtroom.

Before Mrs. Fleming had sat an hour in the courtroom, however, she was crying openly for the first time since her arrest on Sept 3, 1895. She did not sob or break down when she began to cry, and her tears lasted only for a few minutes, during which they trickled down her cheeks without any other visible sign of emotion. The immediate cause of her crying was the mention of a small cup by Charles A. Anderson, the manager of the Colonial Hotel. Why the mention of the cup, which belonged to her children, should have caused Mrs. Fleming to cry is a mystery known only to herself, unless the explanation of her half-sister, Miss Florence Bliss, that she was vexed that such petty details of her private life should be gone into with so little apparent object, be accepted as the right one.

Mr. Brooke added materially to the excitement of the trial yesterday by suggesting two lines which the defense might take to rebut the evidence of the prosecution. The first of these was that Mrs. Bliss might have committed suicide. The second was that Mrs. Bliss was in the habit of eating arsenic and might have taken an overdose.

Considered as symptoms of Mr. Brooke's state of mind, these two lines of defense indicated the possibility of his giving up the plea that the death of Mrs. Bliss was due to natural causes, and of his retiring to his second line of defense to prove that, granted that Mrs. Bliss died of poison, it was not administered by her daughter, Mrs. Fleming.

When the court adjourned for the day Mr. Brooke explained to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he had no intention of giving up his first line of defense, but expected to show by expert testimony that it was more probable that Mrs. Bliss had died from natural causes than from the effects of poison.

Whether as the result of her crying in the morning or as a consequence of Mr. Brooke's partial admissions, Mrs. Fleming looked pale and worn after the usual recess for luncheon. She was evidently excited, too, during the afternoon session, as she talked emphatically several times to Mr. Brooke, Gratz Nathan, and John C. Shaw of her counsel, and to Prof. Witthaus, the chemist who is engaged for the defense, and who moved up close beside the defendant and Mr. Brooke as soon as Prof. Mott, the leading chemist for the prosecution, went on the witness stand.

The crowds clamoring for admission were as great yesterday as ever, and the courtroom was soon filled with those who had enough influence in the right quarter to secure their admission. A dozen women who had the right password occupied seats inside the outer rail and stared at the defendant's back throughout the day.

Charles A. Anderson, manager of the Colonial Hotel, was the first witness. He was re-examined by Assistant District Attorney Miller. He remembered Policeman Moore taking away on Sept. 4, 1895, several packages, a cigar box, and a tin cover for a pail.

In a re-cross-examination by Mr. Brooke, the witness said that Mrs. Fleming was arrested on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 3, 1895. The cigar box which Policeman Moore took away he said contained a yellow paper in which was something like lampblack, several pills like quinine pills, and a little cup given by his children to Mrs. Fleming's children. The interior of this cup, he said, was perfectly clean. It was at this point that Mrs. Fleming began to cry. There was a stationary washstand in Mrs. Fleming's room, Mr. Anderson said.

Q.—You stated that you saw Mrs. Bliss at the hotel a few days prior to her death? A.—Yes.
Q.—Did you give her anything the last time you saw her? A.—Yes.
Q.—What was it? A.—Fifty cents.
Q.—Did you often give Mrs. Bliss money?

"I object," said Assistant District Attorney McIntyre.

"What is your object, Mr. Brooke?" asked the Recorder.

"As the prosecution has adduced evidence to prove as a motive for murder that the defendant was in straitened circumstances," said Mr. Brooke, "I propose to show that Mrs. Bliss was also in straitened circumstances and threatened to commit suicide."

There was an immediate hush in the court when Mr. Brooke made this announcement. Then Mr. McIntyre said, somewhat sarcastically: "Oh, if the defense proposes to put forward the plea of suicide, I have nothing to say."

"The defense is making no bargains with the prosecution," said Mr. Brooke, tartly.

The Recorder allowed the question to be put, and it was answered in the affirmative. Mr. Brooke then continued the re-cross-examination of Mr. Anderson as follows:

Q.—Was that on the day of Mrs. Bliss's death? A.—No.
Q.—What day was it? A.—On the Wednesday before her death—the 28th.
Q.—Did you see Mrs. Bliss in conversation with Arthur Hannan, a Harlem real estate man, that day? A.—No.
Q.—Nor at any time? A.—No.
Q.—Have you ever been in Central America? Or have you passed through it.
Q.—Have you noticed the appearance and manner of known eaters of arsenic?

Mr. McIntyre objected strongly to this question. Mr. Brooke said he proposed to prove that Mrs. Bliss had all the appearance and manner of an arsenic eater. He quoted the Meyer case, as ruled upon by the Court of Appeals, to show that the widest scope was allowed to the defense in assigning reasons for the cause of death.

The Recorder sustained Mr. McIntyre's objection at this stage of the case, though he said he would allow it later if the defense would urge it in its proper place.

William Moore, a policeman, in plain clothes, was examined by Mr. Miller. He said he was at the Colonial Hotel on Sept. 3, 1895, in the morning, and on the following day in the evening. He observed Mrs. Fleming's effects in the course of being packed up on Sept. 4.

A medium-sized market basket was produced in court and identified by the policeman. It contained, he said, one can marked cottolene, a cracker can, a mug, a small cup, a couple of saucers, a small brass-cleaning brush, and an alarm clock.

A wooden case, originally made for holding bottles of lime juice, was next produced in court and identified by the witness. There were in this box, he said, the cover of an oyster-stew pail, a cigar box containing some powders, a child's book, a baby's rattle, a roller skate, and other articles. District Attorney Fellows entered the courtroom at this moment wearing a red rose in his buttonhole. He took a seat beside Mr. McIntyre, but did not remain long.

A long legal battle followed between Mr. Miller and Mr. Brooke over the admission in evidence of the box and its contents. It was only in regard to the form that Mr. Brooke objected, as the box had not been traced from Mrs. Fleming to the court, and unless her connection with it could be proved it would not finally be admissible as competent evidence.

Mr. Miller made nearly a dozen attempts to frame his question properly. Mr. Brooke objected each time, and the Recorder sustaining him. Finally, Mr. Miller got the witness to enumerate the articles he saw in the box without exposing them to the view of the jury. When this was done the box was marked by request of the prosecution for identification.

Mr. Brooke moved to strike out all this evidence, and the Recorder, while denying his motion, said that he would grant it later unless the prosecution succeeded in establishing the connection of the articles with Mrs. Fleming.

Acting Police Inspector John McCullagh, examined by Mr. Miller, said that he went to the Colonial Hotel on Sept. 30, 1895, accompanied by Walter T. Scheele. They went first to Rooms 71 and 73, where Mrs. Fleming had formerly staid. They took a piece of carpet from near the washstand in Room 73. It was about five inches square.

The witness said that he divided this piece of carpet in two pieces; one he gave to Mr. Scheele and the other he retained. He divided his own piece again, and gave half of it to Prof. Mott.

Inspector McCullagh said he went from Mrs. Fleming's rooms to the storeroom where her effects were stored. He found in a wooden box some lump sugar, a small Japanese vase, some letters, and a photograph. The latter article was marked for identification without the name of the original being mentioned, though the witness testified he knew it.

The witness said the lump sugar was wrapped in brownish-colored paper. The lumps of sugar had been partly dissolved, but had dried again. He subsequently gave a piece of the vase and half of the sugar to Mr. Scheele

Then followed a long controversy between Mr. Brooke and Mr. McIntyre over the admission of the letters. Mr. McIntyre contended that, as they were addressed to Mrs. Fleming, had been opened, and had cancelled postage stamps on them, they afforded presumptive proof of the ownership of the other articles in the box.

Mr. Brooke said that the methods of the prosecution savored of legal chicanery; a letter only identified itself, and nothing else, and its contents could only be admitted if they were material to the case at issue.

Mr. McIntyre replied that no chicanery was intended. The defendant would be convicted fairly, or not at all. There was nothing in any of the letters which reflected in the slightest degree upon Mrs. Fleming's character. He would abandon the contents of the letters, he concluded, and submit the envelopes, as presumptive evidence of Mrs. Fleming's ownership of the other articles in the box.

Mrs. Fleming displayed intense interest when the subject of the letters was mentioned. She leaned forward, with parted lips, drinking in every word of the controversy. When the first envelope, with its inclosed contents, was passed across to her counsel by the prosecution, she could not conceal her anxiety to know what it contained, and leaned forward between Mr. Brooke and Mr. Nathan to read it at the same moment they did.

When he had read the letter, Mr. Brooke insisted that it be read to the jury, though he refrained from this course regarding the fourteen or fifteen other letters which followed, allowing only the addresses on the envelopes and the headlines of the letters themselves to be read, under objection and exception from him in each case. The first letter was only a few lines from Mrs. Fleming's son, Walter, saying that he would be home by the "razzle-dazzle" express that evening.

After the long and tedious process of exhibiting and marking the letters, Acting Inspector McCullagh testified that he made a memorandum of Mrs. Fleming's effects in the Colonial Hotel on Sept. 4. This memorandum was shown to Mr. Anderson, the manager of the hotel, when Sergt. Hasslacher took the things away from the storeroom on Oct. 3, in the afternoon, under the Inspector's direction. He gave the vase and a tray from Mrs. Fleming's effects first to Mr. Scheele, and when these were returned to him, he gave them to Prof. Mott.

The cross-examination by Mr. Brooke brought out from Inspector McCullagh the statement that he had taken the sugar away at the suggestion of Mr. Scheele. The carpet taken for analysis from Room 73, close to the washstand, was cut off by Mr. Scheele. The latter had two steel combs and the carpet was combed with them. The combings were wrapped up in paper, and were taken away by Mr. Scheele on Sept. 28, and returned to the Inspector on Oct. 28.

At the conclusion of Acting Inspector McCullagh's testimony, Mr. Brooke moved that all the evidence concerning the identification of articles found in the hotel and alleged to belong to Mrs. Fleming be stricken out, because the time at which they were found was too remote from the date of Mrs. Bliss's death to be material evidence, and because their ownership had not been clearly traced to Mrs. Fleming, and was largely conjecture.

The Recorder denied the motion, and Mr. Brooke took an exception. The Recorder then said his denial of the motion was only provisional, so far as the piece of carpet was concerned.

Sergt. Hasslacher testified that he visited the storeroom in the Colonial Hotel on Oct. 3, 1895, in company with Inspector McCullagh and a locksmith. He took charge of the articles supposed to belong to Mrs. Fleming, and removed them to the Thirtieth Precinct Police Station, where they were placed in a storeroom. They were next taken to Police Headquarters, in Mulberry Street.

This witness told Mr. Brooke on cross-examination that Mrs. Fleming's effects were placed in the storeroom of the station house, where the doorman keeps mops and brooms and other articles necessary for his work.

Mr. Anderson, the manager of the Colonial Hotel, was recalled, and stated that the same carpet was on the floor of Rooms 71 and 73 from the time Mrs. Fleming came to live there until the piece was cut off by Dr. Scheele and Inspector McCullagh.

Prof. Henry A. Mott, examined by Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, said he was an analytical and consulting chemist. He gave his college honors and degrees, his qualifications as a chemist, and the names of his published works. He said he had written several works on poisons. He had made several investigations in analyzing poisons in the case of animals killed by them. He had been engaged in the case of Ben Ali, the Algerian found guilty of the murder of the old woman known as "Shakespeare."

Q.—What did you take possession of in this case? A.—I took possession of five different articles, which I have marked A, B, C, D, and E.

Q.—What did you do with them? A.—I took them to my private laboratory and placed them in a closet, which I locked and sealed.

Q.—Describe what the articles were. A.—I received a cologne bottle.

Q.—Is that it? (exhibiting a bottle.) A.—It is.

This was the bottle which contains the contents of Mrs. Bliss's stomach.

Dr. O'Sullivan said: "I ask that this bottle marked 'People's exhibit H' for identification, shall be put in evidence."

Mr. Brooke objected to this course on the ground that there had not been sufficient precautions taken to prevent outsiders from tampering with the contents of this bottle, and also because when it was shown to Dr. O'Hanlon in court his recognition of it was not absolute. In addition to this, Mr. Scheele had the bottle in his sole possession for several days, with entire control over its contents, before it passed through several hands into Dr. Mott's possession. The same remarks applied to the decanter which contained Mrs. Bliss's stomach.

To offset Mr. Brooke's objection Mr. Scheele was called to the stand to testify that the cologne bottle had not been touched while in his possession. He did so, stating that he had had it locked up in a safe during the time it was in his possession.

Mr. Brooke asked Mr. Scheele why he had kept the cologne bottle in his possession for three days. He said that he considered there was enough of the contents of the stomach adhering to that organ and that at first he did not intend to use the separate contents in the cologne bottle at all.

The Recorder admitted the cologne bottle and its contents in evidence, and Dr. Mott's examination was resumed.

The decanter which contains part of the stomach was next put in evidence, in spite of Mr. Brooke's objection. The same process was then gone through with the pitcher which is alleged to have contained the fatal clam chowder, and the cylindrical bottle which contained some of Mrs. Bliss's vomit.

Dr. Mott said he also conveyed from the District Attorney's office to his laboratory a package wrapped in pink paper, which contained the piece of lemon pie found in Mrs. Bliss's flat after her death.

Juror Richard M. Montgomery, who was thrown out of a carriage with his wife on Sunday last, said yesterday that Mrs. Montgomery's condition was much improved.

VESSELS THAT ARRIVED IN MAY.

From Foreign Ports the Ships of England Predominated.

The following table, compiled from the Barge Office records, shows the number of vessels from foreign ports that arrived at this port during the month of May:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
American	27	7	5	2	60	101
British	188	4	14	5	47	208
German	44	..	2	..	..	46
Norwegian	25	..	4	..	..	29
French	12	..	1	..	..	13
Dutch	10	1	..	..	..	11
Italian	..	..	1	0	..	10
Danish	4	..	2	..	..	6
Belgian	4	..	..	..	..	4
Spanish	4	..	..	..	..	4
Portuguese	2	..	..	..	..	2
Austrian	1	..	..	..	..	1
Brazilian	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	271	13	38	7	107	486

Coastwise vessels that arrived during the month aggregated 1,105.

Keep up that rasping cough at the peril of breaking down your lungs and throat, rather let the afflicted immediately resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which cures all coughs and colds, and ameliorates all lung complaints and throat-ails. For the liver, use JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

UNITED STATES INSULTED

TURKEY HAS CONSTANTLY VIOLATED HER TREATIES WITH US.

American Citizens Murdered in Cold Blood Within the Empire—Their Rights Disregarded, and Their Country Ignored — The United States Should Do What Christian Europe Has Failed to Do, and Bring the Sublime Porte to Terms.

When the Mohammedan hordes, under their conquering leader, Mohammed II., captured Constantinople in the fifteenth century, they found much the same sort of civil and religious liberty allowed there as ancient Roman rule had recognized the world over, even before the Christian era began—such as prevailed in Palestine in the days of Christ, when Jew and Gentile were alike tolerated, centuries before the birth of Mohammed, whose fanatical followers have reverted to the barbarism of prehistoric ages in their insane attempt to turn back the tide of Christian civilization.

The real irrevocable religious law of Islam is that all who live on Mohammedan soil must be Mohammedans or die, but the Sultan may spare a tributary as a slave or an alien if expedient. It being impracticable, in 1453, either to enslave, banish, or exterminate the Byzantines and their alien populations from their newly-acquired empire, without depopulating it of the very peoples needed the most to uphold its prosperity, they were permitted to remain, and their former social, civil, and religious rights, privileges, and liberties were, to a great extent, recognized, and continued as a necessity to the new State, not because of any liberality or love of civil or religious freedom, but because their conquerors needed their co-operation and aid.

The Roman Emperor had already granted to the Turkish residents of Constantinople the right to be ruled by Moslem law, administered by their own Judges, previous to this conquest, thus extending to them the "extraterritorial rights," which are recognized to-day, not as an innovation of the nineteenth century, but as a continuation of customs from time immemorial, which the tyrannical Turk is now trying for fanatical purposes to subvert to the murderous political religious system of Mohammedanism, not only among Armenians, but Americans as well.

The Mohammedan law, religiously prohibiting all peaceful or friendly relations with non-Mohammedans, requires the rupture of treaty compacts as soon as the Sultan is able to successfully enforce his holy sway, so it is easy to see that no treaty obligations are intended to be kept by Turkish or Mohammedan diplomats, except as the exigencies of the occasion require or the power of an opponent obliges the Sublime Porte to submit to such, when it is ready to reiterate any falsehood and stoop to any duplicity to deceive either friend or foe.

No such nation should be tolerated among civilized nations, any more than a murderer, an assassin, or an outrager should be allowed to live at liberty to prey upon human society. It is not the Christian alone who is sacrificed to the infernal fury of Mohammedan fanatics and Turkish tax-gatherers, as "Islam or the sword!" is their watchword for all. The Jew as well as the Gentile has been subjected to the most awful atrocities imaginable whenever Mohammedan rapacity could reach booty or beauty. The Buddhists and the whole heathen brotherhood of Africa, as well as Asia, can trace the followers of the False Prophet by their trail of blood and robbery and outrage through the ages.

In 1892 and 1893 the Yezidis, a heathen sect in Turkey who have never accepted the Moslem faith, suffered the same shameful fate as their Armenian neighbors, robbery, outrage, torture, and death following their refusal to accept of a forcible conversion offered by an imperial representative who was to receive so much per head for every convert made. Non-Mohammedans, no matter who or what, coming within their control, are both the political and religious prey of these followers of the False Prophet, according to the Koran, their tyranny being limited alone by their power to oppress.

Emboldened by the diplomatic complications among the great powers of Europe, and encouraged by the continued criminal connivance of so-called "Christian" nations with their most abhorrent atrocities of all time, the Mohammedan savages of Turkey, no longer content with outraging helpless women and children, doing defenseless girls to death, butchering tender babes, plundering, persecuting, torturing, and massacring thousands of innocent men, women, and children because they refuse to renounce their faith in Christ for the fiendish fury of Mohammedan fanaticism, are now trying their treacherous cruelty upon citizens of the great Republic to see how far they can safely trample upon American treaty rights.

Citizens of the great Republic, representing the great Christian communities of the Commonwealth, were robbed and beaten till unconscious, one receiving ten sword cuts from the son of an influential Kurdish chief, and, supposed to be dying, were bound hand and foot and cast into the bushes to perish in the village of Bitlis. The matter was brought to the attention of the Turkish Government at Constantinople and the punishment of the criminals demanded, all being identified and their guilt clearly proved, but they were never punished, in spite of most earnest protests upon the part of the United States Government, nor has one dollar of the indemnity demanded ever been paid.

Not long ago an American citizen, a tourist representing an American periodical, was robbed and murdered in Turkey, and his murderers, though reported to the Government, are still unpunished, and the Sublime Porte seems to have settled upon the policy of ignoring demands for redress in the case of Americans as well as Armenians, thinking, evidently, that distance guarantees safety. Within a few weeks an honored American citizen was illegally seized by Turkish authorities and held as a prisoner, in spite of Consular protest. His release was repeatedly demanded, but the demands were completely ignored, until at last a telegram was sent for a man-of-war to enforce his treaty rights.

No sooner were the cowardly Turks aware of that telegram than they instantly released their prisoner, who has proceeded to Constantinople for trial in accordance with the treaty of 1830 between the United States of America and the Ottoman Empire, although the charges against him are known to be false from first to last.

Of that treaty, Article IV. reads as follows:

Citizens of the United States of America are quietly pursuing their commerce, and not being charged or convicted of any crime or offense, shall not be molested, and even when they have committed some offense they shall not be arrested and put in prison by the local authorities, but they shall be tried by their own Minister or Consul, and punished according to their offense, following in this respect the usages of other Franks, [meaning Caucasian nations.]

The click of the telegraph calling for that man-of-war was a warning which sent terror to the hearts of the treacherous, cowardly, cruel Turks, for they can recall how within this same century the United States of America, when only a child among nations, sent its warships to the Barbary Provinces and bombarded those ports where Christians were enslaved according to Mohammedan law, teaching them a well-deserved lesson for all time.

Not satisfied with robbing, persecuting and murdering American citizens in the past, and arresting and casting them into prison contrary to all treaty stipulations in the present, they propose now to add insult to injury. Having destroyed $100,000 worth of American property, and having ruined the results of long years of self-sacrificing labor which have cost many noble lives and millions of dollars more in American money to build and maintain free hospitals, dispensaries, schools, and colleges for the benefit of the poor and downtrodden of their own country, and while receiving thousands of dollars daily from American citizens for the relief of hundreds of thousands of their own perishing people, whom their indescribable cruelties have reduced to starvation and despair, they now propose, if they are permitted to do so, to trample upon the treaty rights of citizens of the great Republic by banishing their American benefactors.

Not because they have violated any local, national, or international law, but because in the name of humanity, in the midst of this most damning maelstrom of outrage, torture, and persecution, this little band of brave, devoted American missionaries, dared, in the face of untold trials and dangers and death, to do their duty in the name of Christ, shielding and succoring such as they could from the Mohammedan demons of destruction and death, and telling the world that heart-rending story of horrors, till the Turk trembles in his bloody tracks, from fear of the avenging and defending fury that will soon seal his fate forever, unless the nations of the earth are lost to all honor, and the visible "Church" has become a cowardly farce.

If, in this closing decade of the nineteenth century of the Christian era, the so-called Christian nations and Christian churches do not care enough for the cause of the poor, perishing humanity which Christ came to redeem, to come to the rescue of those who are perishing because they bear his name, they should tear the emblem of the cross from their banners, and dash it down from their steeples and no longer disgrace by such hypocrisy the name they bear, nor desecrate the memory of Him who suffered and died to right the wrongs of humanity, while they, with all the wealth and power and armaments of Christendom at their control, cower before the cruel crescent.

"Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me. Depart from me, ye cursed!" comes ringing down the ages still, as the doom of the damned, as dreadful as the condemnation. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me," and how can the crowned head or the surpliced prelate or humblest believer of Europe, or the Christian citizen of the great Republic, hope to escape?

The Turk has learned his lesson of perfidy far too well from those "Christian" nations of Europe who have guaranteed the Christians of Armenia protection only to betray them to their mortal foes, but he will find the representatives of seventy millions of free men of the great Republic far different prey from a few defenseless, deserted Armenian martyrs.

American honor is at stake to-day! American citizens have been robbed and wronged and murdered. American property has been destroyed. Not that of some trader, to be sure, who has gone to deal in deadly opium or liquid damnation, and crush all the blood money that he can out of the country and people, but of those who have gone to offer the water of life freely for all, those who have given up home and friends and country and faced dangers and persecution and death to help the helpless, to defend the defenseless and to lift up the down-trodden and despairing.

Through all those days of danger and death, through all those nights of darkness and despair, they never deserted their posts of duty, nor shrank from their fearful responsibility. While all the armaments of Europe were silent, and "the great powers" failed to speak one effective word and feared to strike one saving blow, they spoke so all the world would hear. Their words shall yet shake the treacherous Turk from his throne, and no star of the Spangled Banner shall be dimmed by shame, nor one of its Stripes stained by the innocent blood of those betrayed. Never for such heroism shall they be persecuted, imprisoned, or banished by the bloody Turk, nor driven from their ruined homes, nor exiled from their fields of loving labor. Not if we, who bear the name of Americans, are worthy descendants of the Puritans, Huguenots, and Crusaders of the past or fit citizens for the great Republic of the present and the future.

Surely we should show the world to-day what that power stands for which is represented by the Stars and Stripes, till Turk and tyrant alike tremble before its folds. If we fail to act as free men should, in vindicating the cause of American citizenship, we will forfeit the respect of the world and brand ourselves cowards recreant to our trust."

That the great powers of Europe have betrayed the innocent blood of unnumbered thousands for more or less than "thirty pieces of silver" will never wipe away the stain from American honor if we fail to do our duty to-day. That Disraeli and Salisbury gave the Judas kiss for England to the Christians of Turkey nearly twenty years ago will not do away with the disgrace to America, if we fail to act to-day. That Russia refuses to come to the rescue of either Greek or Roman or Armenian Christians of the Ottoman Empire to-day does not relieve Americans of their responsibility now, when citizens of the great Republic are despoiled, their homes threatened, and property destroyed, and they, our representatives of peace and good will and self-sacrificing heroism, are in danger of being driven into exile.

Let every loyal American man, woman, and child declare that the treaty rights of citizens of the great Republic must and shall be maintained, let come what may! It is time to let the world know that America can and will stand alone, if need be, for the right, for the freedom of religious liberty, and the civil rights of all her citizens under treaty obligations, against the greatest or weakest powers of earth, heathen or Christian, and against all outrages, at home or abroad, upon Jew or Gentile, Christian, Mohammedan, or heathen alike.

The representatives of the Republic in Congress assembled have spoken in no uncertain terms, and no power on earth can ignore their just demands or set them aside. Having given freely to help the downtrodden, let us no longer remain in guilty acquiescence with their oppressors, but let us enforce our treaty rights and theirs forthwith. While the detestable, damnable Turk is gluting his gory lust in doing defenseless women and girls to death, and shamefully glorying in deeds of devilish torture that would disgrace the darkest ages and put to shame Herod, Nero or Torquemada, desecrating the earth in this closing decade of this nineteenth century of the Christian era with this bloodiest, blackest blot on the pages of human history, over which he gloats and glowers with the insane fury of fiendish fanaticism, the saddest sight of all time still is to see Christendom standing silently by.

The curse of the just must rest upon the men who control the mightiest armaments the world has ever seen, in the interest of their so-called "Peace of Christendom" at the cost of tears and blood and agony untold, at the cost of countless martyred lives betrayed by fear to torture and to death, at the cost of individual, national, and international honor and integrity.

Let America act alone, if she must, but let her never be guilty of silent acquiescense in such crimes, as long as one American is left alive.

We can awaken the conscience of the world if we will, and all the cannon of Christendom will thunder up to heaven against such wrongs, till Turk and tyrant know that the ages of outrages have gone forever.

God grant that the great Republic may become the crowning glory of this nineteenth century of the Christian era as the defender of the eternal principles of justice for all upon which it is founded.

H. H. VAN METER.

ARMENIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Contribution by Scholars of the Minneapolis Public Schools.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The boys and girls of the public schools of Minneapolis have just sent, through Mayor Pratt of that city, seven hundred dollars ($700) to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New-York, Treasurers of the National Armenian Relief Committee and of the Red Cross.

The School Board on this occasion set aside its stringent rule, on account of its deep respect for Miss Clara Barton and the work of the Red Cross, and allowed boxes to be placed in each of the schools marked for the Red Cross.

The teachers and pupils were very enthusiastic, and gave entirely of their own accord. The sum was made up in a week's time, and most of the money came in pennies and nickels. The chest containing the money was so heavy that it required two men to lift it. With the sunshine streaming upon it, it looked like a box filled with gold.

The effort has resulted in awakening a warm love and enthusiasm for the Red Cross in these 26,000 or 30,000 young minds, and has also deepened the love of liberty and sympathy with those in suffering and bondage.

The children asked that Miss Clara Barton should tell the boys and girls in Armenia, as she had opportunity, of their warm sympathy, and their hope that they will always love the Stars and Stripes. This example of the teachers and pupils of Minneapolis can be followed in all the schools of the land with great benefit to themselves and incalculable blessing to the tens of thousands of starving and orphaned children in Armenia.

Inquiries for information and literature may be sent to Frederick D. Greene, Secretary of the National Armenian Relief Committee, 63 Bible House, New-York, but all funds should be sent direct to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New-York, Treasurers of the Relief Fund and of the Red Cross.

FREDERICK D. GREENE,
Secretary The National Armenian Relief Committee.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1896.

Speculators Annoy Mr. Hammerstein.

There is prospect of a lively contest between Oscar Hammerstein and the ticket speculators. Mr. Hammerstein has been bothered by these men and their noisy conduct in front of Olympia several months. People have been stopped and annoyed at the entrance and $3 to $3.50 has been charged for ordinary orchestra seats. For two evenings policemen have been on the scene to order the speculators away, but with no success.

Mr. Hammerstein threatens to put out big signs warning people not to buy tickets of the speculators, who, on their part, smile and continue to hawk their wares.

Trimmed Millinery.

Carriage, Garden and Travelling Hats, at a reduction of one-third to one-half from former prices.

Short Back Manilla Sailors, trimmed with Imported Flowers,

$5.00,
that were $9.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

PLANS FOR MODEL TENEMENTS.

Some Points Embodied in the Designs of Architect Ware.

The exhibition at Ortgies Gallery, 360 Fifth Avenue, of the plans for model tenements to cover an entire block has been well attended.

As stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, twenty-eight plans were submitted to Prof. E. R. L. Gould, J. W. Longfellow of Boston, and W. H. Folsom, the commission appointed by the Improved Housing Council, of which Richard Watson Gilder is Chairman, and their selections were those of Architects James E. Ware, Ernest Flagg, and A. R. Ross.

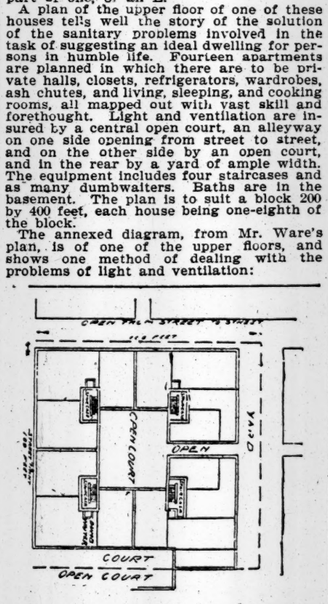
Mr. Ware's plans, which were marked "Humanity," were all the more interesting because his were chosen in the prize competition of 1879 for designs for single tenement houses, the elementary basis of which was 25 by 100 feet.

His new plans, to be adapted to blocks, are for houses having a base area of 100 by 100 feet, and in them every architectural device to secure the maximum of light and ventilation has been utilized.

The façades of Mr. Ware's houses suggest apartment houses rather than six-story tenements. The roof line is turreted and broken by a rail, the window arrangements are generous and sensible, the store floor has pleasing features, and the entryway is vast and cheery. Each 100 by 100 house is absolutely isolated from the other, and the designing adapts them to a whole block, part of one, or an L.

A plan of the upper floor of one of these houses tells well the story of the solution of the sanitary problems involved in the task of suggesting an ideal dwelling for persons in humble life. Fourteen apartments are planned in which there are to be private halls, closets, refrigerators, wardrobes, ash chutes, and living, sleeping, and cooking rooms, all mapped out with vast skill and forethought. Light and ventilation are assured by a central open court, an alleyway on one side opening from street to street, and on the other side by an open court, and in the rear by a yard of ample width. The equipment includes four staircases and as many dumbwaiters. Baths are in the basement. The plan is to suit a block 200 by 400 feet, each house being one-eighth of the block.

The annexed diagram, from Mr. Ware's plan, is of one of the upper floors, and shows one method of dealing with the problems of light and ventilation:



Equally commendable are the designs of Messrs. Flagg and Ross. The final decision of the commission will designate one of the three architects whose plans have been selected as entitled to a commission to build on his plans a tenement system to cover a block 200 by 400 feet.

STOOD BOYS IN A CORNER.

Novel Punishment Inflicted by the Jefferson Market Court.

"Go over to the corner and stand, with your faces to the wall, until the Black Maria comes," said Magistrate Simms, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday to Leo Nigro and Nicholas Contento, who were charged with fighting and collecting a crowd at Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue Monday evening.

Nicholas is fourteen years old, and lives with his father. Nigro is fifteen, and works in a fish store. They both love Peer Rossa, and fought for her.

When the boys heard the sentence they were badly frightened, and as they were led to a corner the Magistrate whispered to the detective, "They are discharged, but let them stand there a while. It will do them good. If I fined them the fathers would have to pay the money, and the boys would not be taught that they would be punished if they are arrested."

The boys stood in the corner for three hours, evidently in fear that they would yet be sent to the Workhouse. Once they attempted to look around, but Policeman Reilly told them that if the Magistrate saw them looking anywhere else than at the wall, he would send them to prison. Then they looked at the wall again.

Finally the Magistrate called the boys before him and told them that he would send them to prison if they were again arrested. Both boys declared that they would never fall in love again, and accordingly would never quarrel, and the Magistrate discharged them from custody.

THREE MEN END THEIR LIVES.

Stephen L. Hanlon, John Durr, and Philip V. Schuckmann Self-Slain.

Stephen L. Hanlon, forty-one years old, of 315 East Forty-first Street, killed himself in the restaurant annex of his saloon, at 622 Second Avenue, yesterday morning.

Hanlon was behind in his rent five months, and had agreed to transfer his stock, fixtures, and lease to A. J. Curry, owner of the business block in which the saloon is situated. Stock taking in anticipation of the transfer was in progress when Hanlon suddenly left Curry, and, going into the annex, shot himself. He leaves a wife and two children.

John Durr, a homeless man, sixty-three years old, committed suicide Monday night by hanging himself by a piece of tarred rope to the side of a small yacht that lies on its side on the beach at One Hundredth Street and East River. Durr has led a vagrant life for a long time, his wife, Margaret, a respectable woman, being cared for by friends at 1,645 First Avenue.

Philip Valentine Schuckmann, thirty-five years old, was found dead in his lodgings, in the rear house at 237 Fifth Street, yesterday morning. A bullet through the mouth was the cause of death, and it appeared that the man had shot himself. Schuckmann was formerly a teacher at the Kyle Institute, Flushing, L. I. He is said to have belonged to a good family in Europe. He came to this country in 1891, and at first did well. Despondency over failure to procure work is supposed to have been the cause of Schuckmann's act.

Caught a Pair of Flat Robbers.

Detective Dunn of the West One Hundredth Street Station yesterday shortly after noon arrested two rough looking men who were coming out of the flathouse 48 West Ninety-eighth Street. The men gave their names as Arthur Mason of Boston and John Williams, who refused to give his residence. The men confess that they have been guilty of many thefts. About fifty complaints have been made to the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station to the effect that two men would apply for rooms or apartments in flathouses, and while one would engage the landlady in conversation the other would move about, picking up whatever of value he could find.

W. & J. SLOANE

Beg to announce that their recent sale of Axminster and Velvet Carpets having proved so successful, they have determined to make another offering for THIS and NEXT WEEK ONLY, of

250 Pieces

Imported and Domestic

Body Brussels Carpets at

95c. per yard.

These goods are renowned for their excellence of design and colorings, and any one requiring a carpet should embrace this unusual opportunity to secure good value.

A LARGE VARIETY OF PATTERNS.

Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The following-named gentlemen were yesterday re-elected Directors of Central and South American Telegraph Company: Edward D. Adams, George S. Howdoin, William R. Grace, William Gaston Hamilton, Charles Lanier, J. Pierpont Morgan, T. Jefferson Coolidge, James A. Roosevelt, and James A. Scrymser.

—Shareholders of Mexican Telegraph Company meeting at 37 Wall Street yesterday re-elected Directors as follows: John E. Alexandre, Edmund I. Bayles, William Gaston Hamilton, Charles H. Marshall, J. Pierpont Morgan, Percy H. Payne, William Emlen Roosevelt, James A. Scrymser, and George G. Williams.

—The employes of Hackett, Carhart & Co., clothiers, will hold their seventh annual afternoon and evening picnic at Benner's Ridgewood Grove and Zoological Gardens, Long Island, Saturday, June 13. The proceeds will be devoted to the mutual aid fund. There will be fireworks in the evening.

—The new Garden of Palms at Proctor's Pleasure Palace will open next Monday, when the double stage will be used for the first time. The five Ceemees, aerial gymnasts, will then make their American début, and the performance will include acrobatics, pantomime, music, and a grand ballet.

—Harris Green, twenty-two years old, of 132 Broome Street, was knocked down and run over in front of 224 Rivington Street yesterday by a runaway horse attached to a milk wagon. He had both feet broken, and was removed to Gouverneur Hospital. The driver of the wagon was arrested.

—The Board of Park Commissioners Monday afternoon appointed former Excise Commissioner Charles H. Woodman Superintendent of Supplies and Repairs for Park Department. Salary was fixed at $2,500 a year.

—A hammer fell from a scaffold at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance on the New-York side yesterday, striking Mary Otten, forty-nine years old, of 163 East Broadway, on the head, causing a severe scalp wound.

—John Smith, thirty years old, stableman, of 235 East Ninety-fourth Street, fell down stairs at his home yesterday and sustained injuries from which he died before the arrival of an ambulance.

—Fire started in the apartments of Perry Vanderbilt, on the second floor of the four-story dwelling 456 West Nineteenth Street, yesterday morning. Damage to furniture and building was $1,000.

—Policeman William Kennel, who has been on duty in the Mayor's office for more than a year, was married yesterday to Miss Sophie Seed

Wednesday
June 3-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

"Imperial" Beer
BREWED and BOTTLED by
Beadleston & Woerz
exclusively for
HOTELS, CLUBS, and FAMILIES.
The Highest Grade Beer Brewed Anywhere.
Order from your dealer or direct from the brewery.
291 West 10th Street, New-York.

NORTH SIDERS PROTEST

THEY WANT CONTINUOUS TRAINS ON THE ELEVATED ROADS.

Mayor Strong in Sympathy with Them and The New-York Times in Demanding that the Manhattan Railway Company Shall Obey the Law—J. L. Wells Speaks for a Delegation from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

The North Side Board of Trade asked Mayor Strong yesterday to take steps to compel the Manhattan Railway Company to comply with the law and run continuous trains on its elevated roads from the Battery to Tremont for a single fare of 5 cents.

The North Side representatives were Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, who was spokesman; Judge Ernest Hall, A. O. Angle, Henry A. Gumbleton, Alderman Rufus R. Randall, champion of justice in the City Council; Albert E. Davis, Ernest E. Eckley, De Witt C. Overbaugh, Matthew Anderson, Dr. S. H. McIlroy, Olin J. Stephens, and Myron C. Burton.

The Mayor had only a few minutes of leisure when the delegation of north siders called, but he listened attentively to what they had to say, and he assured them that he was with them and with the stand that THE NEW-YORK TIMES has taken—that the Manhattan Railway Company shall either obey the law or be indicted for violating it.

"The Manhattan Railway Company," said Mr. Wells, "should be required to furnish immediately better facilities for the people of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards to reach the city. The company does not run its trains according to law. The law directs it to take passengers through from the Battery to Tremont, but it makes people change wherever it pleases, turns them out on platforms that are practically death tables, and charges them extra money for going to the end of the line.

"It would be no hardship for the Manhattan Railway Company to take people through without charge. It has through tracks.

"The present condition of affairs is just this: The ordinary trains on both lines consist of an engine and five cars. People are carried to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street on the Third Avenue line in five cars. They were ordered out at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and compelled to get into five other cars after, perhaps, a wait on an exposed platform. What is the sense in this transfer? Why not a continuous passage?

"The programme is varied at times. Frequently we are ordered out at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. We change, and out we go again at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and into the Suburban cars, when we find them.

"On the Second Avenue line it is even worse. We have to change at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, which is simply an oil station, and then at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street we have to cross the bridge over the tracks.

"The company gives the excuse that it has not sufficient terminal facilities. It began at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue to make preparations for switches—the only things it needs to give us a continuous passage. It began several years ago. Now, if it cannot run continuous trains, why does it not complete that work? Is it too poor?

"The North Side Board of Trade has a right to demand facilities for travel, not only because of the law, but because of what it has done. Elsewhere in the city the elevated people have had to pay for damages. Along Third Avenue, in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, we have secured consents from 60 per cent. of the property owners for the construction of the elevated roads to Fordham.

"While we do not want to put any impediments in the way of the elevated railways, we insist that they shall be run according to law, and that they shall run on lines for which the company has secured charters.

"The company has the right to go to the city line, and if it is sincere in its offer to give anything like rapid transit, it should do what it has for a long time been neglecting to do."

Mayor Strong assured the delegation that plans would be laid before the Rapid Transit Commission to-morrow for the extension of the elevated roads. He said in substance that the plans, as arranged by Messrs. Gould and Sage, provide for two elevated structures, extensions to the present system up to Mount Vernon on the east side, and a single-line extension on the west side from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to Yonkers, with spurs running east and west through the north side. The Mayor and Gen. McCook drove over the entire territory last Sunday.

The delegation urged as a partial solution of the difficulty of travel northward that the Harlem Railroad be used as a rapid-transit line from Wakefield station to Forty-second Street. This road runs on a depressed track, and it was suggested that it run trains at frequent intervals and at a uniform fare.

"I am in hearty accord with the effort of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to compel the elevated company to obey the law or be punished," said Mr. Wells. "The north side needs—yes, deserves—conveniences and comforts. It is developing into a great manufacturing section. Not only do the down town workers demand rapid transit, but the industries, such as breweries, iron works, silk mills, brick yards, and piano manufactories, must be attended to.

"Now we have bleak, dangerous platforms, whereon we must wait the pleasure of a transfer train. We simply want justice. We want the Manhattan people to stop useless promising and obey the law to which the THE NEW-YORK TIMES has called the attention of the public.

DELAY BY THE ALDERMEN.

Mr. Randall to Revive a Resolution Concerning the Elevated Service.

Alderman Randall did not call up at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the resolution which seeks information as to why the Manhattan Railway Company does not comply with the law and give passengers a continuous ride without change of cars from any point on the east side to any point on the Suburban Elevated Railroad.

The resolution was offered over a year ago, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, but it was "put to sleep" by the Railroad Committee.

Mr. Randall was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES why he did not ask that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the resolution.

"I would very much like to have had the matter brought up to-day," said Mr. Randall, "but after a talk with Alderman Parker, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, I have decided to let it go over for one week, for the reason that Mr. Parker says he will endeavor to get an opinion before the next meeting from the Corporation Counsel as to what should be done in the matter. I hope that the committee will succeed in doing so. At any rate, I propose to follow this matter up closely. If the people in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards are to get their just rights from the Manhattan Railway Company they must fight for them, and in behalf of my district that is just what I propose to do."

AIM OF THE CO-OPERATO.

Dr. J. A. B. Wilson's Home for Girls and Women Incorporated.

The Co-operato, a home for working girls and women, started about three years ago under the auspices of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, has lately been incorporated at the office of the Secretary of State at Albany. The Trustees are William T. Wardwell, J. S. Huyler, Frederick A. Carpenter, Herbert S. Stoddard, William J. Stewart, John W. Campbell, R. B. Poucher, J. W. Sisson, Charles R. Shaw, L. D. Einstein, and William Jay Groo.

"The Co-operato was started," said Mr. Wardwell yesterday, "at the suggestion of the Rev. John A. B. Wilson, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Church, before he went to California. It has been managed by the women of the church, but it was thought that, for business purposes, it would be better to have it incorporated.

"We want to call it 'The Wilson Home,' but found that there was another institution of that name in the State. The idea is to give a comfortable home at low rates to respectable workingwomen.

"The Co-operato now has a house on West Fourteenth Street. It accommodates about thirty, of whom several, I think, are art students. The rates are $2.50 and $3 a week, much lower, of course, than rates elsewhere for the same accommodations. The home is nearly self-supporting. The receipts pay for about everything but the rent."

VACATING THE TENEMENT HOUSES.

Families Leaving the Premises Which Have Been Condemned.

The Board of Health is meeting with no opposition to its orders for the vacation of a number of tenement houses in Baxter and Mott Streets, which are in such a deplorable condition that they cannot be repaired. The greater number of the families have already moved out. President Wilson said that the few that remained would move to-day, perhaps.

President Wilson received a report from his inspectors yesterday showing that the tenements have been vacated as follows:

36 Baxter Street, rear—Now vacant, excepting one family, in which the mother is ill.
36½ Baxter Street—Vacant.
264 Mott Street—Two families have vacated; four still there.
248 Mott Street—Four families out, and four remaining.
250 Mott Street—Four families moved out, three remaining.
252 Mott Street—Five families out, three remaining.
308 Mott Street—One family has moved.
310 to 316 Mott Street—Seven families out of thirty-five remain.
21 West Street—There are still four families in the building.

The board, at its regular weekly meeting yesterday, condemned all the buildings reported, with the exception of 22 and 24 Baxter Street. Catherine Fisher, the owner of these, has promised to tear them down.

STATE FREEMASONS MEET

GRAND LODGE OPENED WITH PRAYER BY BISHOP POTTER.

Auspicious Gathering of the Fraternity for the One Hundred and Fifteenth Annual Communication—Grand Master John Stewart Notes Progress and Prosperity—Hall and Asylum Fund, Zerubbabel Lodge, and Greater New-York.

Freemasons from all over the State assembled in the Grand Lodge room, in the Masonic Temple, yesterday afternoon in attendance on the one hundred and fifteenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York.

When Grand Marshal James S. Manning informed the Senior Grand Deacon, Robert B. Moneypenny, who had called the assemblage to order, that the Grand Master and his staff of officers were in waiting, every seat in the large hall was occupied.

Seven hundred and thirty lodges were represented, either by the Master, one of the wardens, or a legally authorized proxy, and the representatives, together with the permanent members of the Grand Lodge and the officers and official representatives of foreign Grand Lodges, numbered nearly 1,000.

To the strains of the Grand Lodge March, composed by the organist of the Grand Lodge, Henry Alton Russell, and played by him on the organ, the Grand Master, John Stewart, entered the Grand Lodge room, followed by his officers, and took his station in the east.

He was accompanied by W. A. Sutherland, Deputy Grand Master; Charles E. Ide, Senior Grand Warden; Charles W. Cushman, Junior Grand Warden; Jerome E. Morse, Grand Treasurer; Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary; the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, the Rev. Warren C. Hubbard, and the Rev. John T. Patey, Grand Chaplains; James S. Manning, Grand Marshal; Henry C. Breed, Grand Standard Bearer; Frederick J. Milligan, Grand Sword Bearer; George H. Clarke, William J. Maxwell, Leopold Salzer, and P. Frederick Lenhart, Grand Stewards, Robert B. Moneypenny, Senior Grand Deacon; Jacob P. Solomon, Junior Grand Deacon; John R. Pope, Grand Lecturer; Emanuel Lowenstein, Grand Pursuivant, and Andrew Ferguson, Grand Tiler. The Past Grand Masters present were James Gibson, Clinton F. Paige, Benjamin Flagler, J. Edward Simmons, William A. Brodie, Joseph J. Couch, Jesse B. Anthony, John W. Vrooman, William Sherer, James Ten Eyck, and Frederick A. Burnham. Past Junior Grand Warden Daniel Sickles and Past Grand Treasurer Washington E. Connor were also present.

After an impressive prayer by Bishop Potter, the Senior Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was opened, in ample form, with the ancient ceremonies. The Grand Master then read his annual address, in which he congratulated the fraternity upon the substantial progress that had been made during the past year, both in numbers of contributing members and in the material prosperity of the lodges, and also on the harmony which had prevailed throughout the jurisdiction.

He paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the distinguished members of the Grand Lodge who had died since the last meeting, and recommended suitable action to be taken in each case.

Referring to the new constitution, which will come up for final adoption during the present session, the Grand Master said that it possessed marked improvements over the one which it is intended to replace, and he recommended its adoption. He also suggested that the commission be continued, to revise and simplify the Code of Procedure.

In regard to the Hall and Asylum Fund, the Grand Master said:

The condition of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund cannot fail to be most gratifying to all. With over $41,000 in its general fund and over $180,000 in its reserve fund, all of which is safely invested in bond and mortgage—a total of over $230,000—the future of the home would appear to be assured. In order to provide accommodation for the constantly increasing number seeking our protection, the Trustees have arranged for the erection of a building adjacent to the main building, and connected therewith by a corridor, designed for the separate care of the children. They have also arranged for the erection of a new dining hall, to supersede the old one, which will do away with the overcrowding that now exists in that department of the home. Work on both structures is now in progress, and is expected to be completed this fall.

The trouble which resulted in the arrest of the warrant of Zerubbabel Lodge was treated at length in the address. Grand Master Stewart said:

Shortly after the close of the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge, information came to me that Zerubbabel Lodge was admitting to membership persons of objectionable reputation, that its communications were conducted in a manner inconsistent with the landmarks and laws of the fraternity, and that many of its right-minded brethren, for these reasons, absented themselves from its communications. I communicated the information imparted to me to R. W. George W. White, District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Masonic District, in which said lodge is located, with instructions to make a thorough investigation, and to prefer charges, if necessary, to arrest the evil.

I regret to say the investigation disclosed a condition of affairs entirely foreign to the usages of Masonry, and so absolute a violation of the constitution and statutes, that it became necessary, in order to preserve the good name of our craft, to act promptly. Accordingly, I arrested the warrant of the lodge, and, on presentation of charges, appointed commissioners to try the Master, Junior Warden, and three other brethren, one of whom was the last candidate initiated. I need not enter into a detail of the trial further than to mention the fact that on the evening the last candidate was initiated the disreputable place kept by him was raided by the police. All against whom charges were preferred were found guilty, and promptly expelled from the rights and privileges of Masonry.

While those in charge of the affairs of the lodge were responsible for its wrongdoing, the fact remains that the great majority of its membership was composed of brethren, good men and true, who, rather than be participants in scenes of wrangling and discord, remained away from the lodge meetings. Recognizing the stigma placed upon these brethren by the disgrace of a suspended warrant and the expulsion of the Master and others, and not believing it either right or just that it should remain upon them, I directed the Grand Secretary to receive from the brethren of that lodge whose reputation and standing could not be questioned the amount of dues charged against them, and thereupon issue a certificate enabling them to affiliate with other lodges. Fifty-four of these brethren, to whom such certificates were issued, petitioned for a dispensation to establish a new lodge, which I granted, and fifty brethren affiliated with other lodges.

I believe the duty of the Grand Lodge is to forfeit the warrant of Zerubbabel Lodge, and thereby close a chapter in the history of the craft which, let us trust, is never to be repeated.

The subject of Greater New-York also engaged the attention of the Grand Master, and in suggesting a change in the formation of Masonic districts to conform with the new territorial boundaries of the greater city, he said:

The recent act of the Legislature consolidating the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn will bring within the corporate limits of the Greater New-York lodges now located in the First and Twenty-seventh Districts, respectively.

By this act, all the lodges south of the Cities of Yonkers and Mount Vernon, except those in Suffolk County and two in Queens County, will be located in the new city. Thus, a few lodges on the extreme easterly end of Long Island are entirely separated from that portion of the State through which, in their case, under our present law, preferment in the Grand Lodge can alone be obtained. It would seem only fair to so amend the law as to provide that the Counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond shall constitute the Metropolitan District; and that when the Grand Master is chosen from the said district, the Deputy Grand Master shall be chosen from some other part of the State, and vice versa.

In this connection it is proper for me to mention that very many of our brethren who have given the matter serious consideration believe the best interest of the Grand Lodge demands that the present method of electing the Deputy Grand Master, when a resident of New-York or Brooklyn, from the floor, should be changed so as to provide for advancement by regular gradation, alternating the election of the Junior Grand Warden, under the same provisions as those governing the election, under the present law, of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master.

The advent of the Greater New-York will also necessitate the changing of the Masonic districts within its territory, and should be made the occasion for rearranging all the districts in the State. Many of our districts are too large, and should be subdivided, to the end that it may be made more convenient for the several District Deputy Grand Masters to annually visit each lodge under their charge. County lines should not be disturbed, but the districts should be so arranging that contiguous counties, and easily accessible by railroad communication, should be grouped in a reapportionment of the present Masonic districts.

In conclusion, the Grand Master informed the representatives that fraternal relations with other grand lodges had remained peaceful and undisturbed. Applications had been received since the last meeting from the Grand Lodges of Chile and San Domingo for recognition and interchange of representatives, and the matter is under consideration by the Committee on Jurisprudence.

The address was referred to a committee for division and consideration.

The report of the Grand Secretary for the year ending Dec. 31, 1895, showed that during that period the receipts were $74,071.90, which had been paid over to the Treasurer. There had been received also $481 on account of the quota of certain lodges to the Hall and Asylum Fund, which was paid over to the Trustees of that fund. The number of lodges in good standing in this jurisdiction is 737, and all of them had made returns, and 730 of them were represented at the annual communication.

The number of Master Masons at the date of the last report, Dec. 31, 1894, was 88,573. Since that time 5,783 have been initiated, 5,713 passed, and 5,726 raised; 966 were affiliated and 1,131 restored. The number affiliated was 2,740; the deaths were 1,522; dimitted, 1,023; dropped from the rolls, 210, and expelled, 27, thus leaving 90,874 Master Masons in good standing in this jurisdiction.

The Grand Secretary also reported that the lodges under dispensation, Mongaup, at Liberty; Sterling, at Brooklyn, Melrose, at Angelica, and Compoeta, in this city, have complied with all the requirements of the constitution, and he recommended that warrants be granted to these lodges.

From the report of the Grand Treasurer, it appeared that the balance in his hands on the date of the last report was $47,198.11, and that he had received from the Grand Secretary $74,071.90; from the Grand Librarian, $197.47, and from interest on deposits, $471.83, making a total of $121,939.31. The disbursements, including $10,000 paid over to the permanent fund, were $73,495.57, leaving a balance in his hands of $48,473.74.

The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund reported that the total receipts for the year were $89,908.02, and the total disbursements $60,642.79, and that the invested fund in their possession amounts to $231,487.14. The cost of the home and appurtenances to date has been $267,958.34. The contracts for the erection of the Memorial Building, which is to be devoted exclusively to the use of the children, have been made, and the construction of the building has been commenced. The home was opened for the reception of inmates on May 1, 1893, and there are at present cared for there 151 persons.

George W. Fortmeyer, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New-Jersey, accompanied by Past Grand Masters Hamilton Wallis, James W. Congdon, Thomas W. Tilden, Robert M. Moore, James H. Durand, and Charles Belcher; and William J. Kelly, Deputy Grand Master, and W. J. Wagner, Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, visited the Grand Lodge during its session, and were fraternally received.

After the appointment of the standing committees, the Grand Lodge adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. The annual election will take place at the morning session to-day, and the present officers will be re-elected.

He Forged the Curator's Name.

Edward Golding, a janitor, who says he has no home, pleaded guilty before Magistrate Crane in the Yorkville Court yesterday to having forged a check for $270 on the Fifth Avenue Bank in the name of William R. Ware, M. K. Kress, attorney. The check was dated April 4, 1896, and Golding got the money on it. Maximilian K. Kress is the Curator and lecturer in the Columbia College department of architecture, and Mr. Ware is a professor in the same institution. Golding said that he was led away by bad companions. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

MAY END DUMPING AT SEA

CONTRACT FOR FINAL DISPOSITION OF CITY'S GARBAGE AWARDED.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment Give It to New-York Sanitary Utilization Company for $89,990—Joseph H. Choate, for the Successful Bidders, and ex-Congressman Adams and J. F. Mayo, for the Duffy System, in Discussion.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday the contract for the final disposition of the city's garbage was awarded to the New-York Sanitary Utilization Company, whose bid was $89,990.

A resolution was adopted calling upon Commissioner Waring to advertise for bids for the scow trimming privilege, which is now held by Contractor Herbert Tate. Mr. Tate recently said that, in his opinion, the scow trimming privilege was worth $250,000 a year, and upon this statement, which was made originally in the form of an offer to pay this amount, Controller Fitch asked that bids be called for.

The award of the contract for the final disposition of the garbage was practically made some weeks ago, but unsuccessful companies interposed legal objections, and this led to a long discussion yesterday before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The successful bidder, the New-York Sanitary Utilization Company, propose using the Arnold system.

Congressman John J. Adams, in behalf of the bid entered by Edward Duffy, attacked the Arnold system, and said that the Duffy bid of $80,000, being the lowest, should be accepted. The Duffy system, Mr. Adams said, was perfect.

Joseph H. Choate defended the New-York Sanitary Utilization Company, declared that the board did wisely in accepting its bid, and added that even now the Duffy system had a suit on its hands in Pittsburg that would eventually cost it much money, and perhaps drive it out of that city.

Replying, Mr. Adams said that the best work ever done in the New-York Sanitary Utilization Company's plant in the matter of garbage consumption was when it burned itself to the ground.

J. F. Mayo, representing Z. F. Magill, said that the Arnold system of reduction was utterly bad and useless and that the only good system was the Magill system, now in successful operation in the City of Troy, N. Y.

Mr. Adams told the board that the New-York Company could not comply with the terms of the contract, because of the nauseous effluent that drains from the Arnold system. If, he predicted, the city accepted the company's bid it would mean that for each 800 tons of garbage daily reduced under the system there would be turned into our rivers over 125,000 gallons of obnoxious effluent.

Mr. Adams produced in evidence two small vials of effluent, the one taken from the New-York Company's works in Philadelphia and the other from the Duffy plant, in Pittsburg, Penn.

One vial contained a thick, brownish fluid, which, when the bottle was opened, emitted a sickening petroleum odor. The other vial seemed to contain pure water, and there was no perceptible odor from it.

The New-York Company's chemist repudiated the exhibit and declared that it was simply a solution of water and petroleum. The latter, he said, was not used in the Arnold system at all.

The chemist produced a vial of his own, claiming that it was the residuum from the New-York Company's works. It was of a darker hue and emitted a strong, nauseating, caramel odor.

The chemist wished the board to smell it, but they refused, Corporation Counsel Scott saying:

"Give it to Jeroloman; he smells for the board."

"And for the Board of Aldermen, too, I believe," added Mr. Choate.

"Why, the babies in Philadelphia cry for this," said Mr. Choate, holding up the vial.

Mr. Choate urged the board to accept his client's bid, as they had bound themselves in $200,000 bonds to carry out their contract.

Controller Fitch then questioned Col. Waring as to what he thought of the Arnold system.

"I merely ask the question," said the Controller, "because you are an engineer, and I am not. I want to follow your lead in this matter, and at the same time make you responsible. I followed you in the Mott matter. Then you said that was the best system. Now you say the other is the best."

"They are all," said the Commissioner, "about equal, but I accepted the New-York's bid because it was the lowest."

The Mayor then moved to award the contract to the New-York Company, and President Jeroloman amended it so that the contract should go to the Duffy people.

Mr. Jeroloman's amendment was lost, and Mayor Strong's resolution, giving the contract to the New-York Sanitary Utilization Company, was carried.

If there is no further delay through litigation or other cause it is probable that the city will now be able to dispose of its garbage otherwise than by dumping at sea.

This is the fourth effort to secure proper bids, and it seems now as though the troublesome question of final disposition of garbage was settled for the present, at least. Col. Waring can now proceed with his plans.

Think Thieves Set a Fire.

There was a fire in the double-decker tenement, 46 Manhattan Street, early yesterday morning. There are fifteen families in the house. All were alarmed and turned out. The firemen found the flames in the cellar, and easily extinguished them. Afterward Saloon Keeper Glennon, who occupied the first floor, found that his place had been robbed of liquors and cash. There was evidence of systematic work, and it is supposed the thieves set the fire.

Johannis
"KING OF NATURAL TABLE WATERS."
Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported
Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.
Ernest Gogorza, 50 Broad St., N. Y., Managing Agent, Johannis Co., of America.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Who Will Sail on the Ocean Liners To-day.

The White Star steamship Majestic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, will have among her saloon passengers the Prince and Princess Radziwill, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Anderson and Miss Kathryn Anderson, Col. C. F. Crocker and Miss Julia Crocker, W. E. Cutting, D. B. Eberts, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio W. Garrett, John W. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Robert L. Gerry, Peter G. Gerry, Col. J. F. Head and Mrs. Head, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Levering and the Misses Levering, Gen. T. C. Lyons, Governor of Bermuda, and Mrs. Lyons; Major J. C. Mallery and Mrs. Mallery, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb and the Misses Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Slimmon, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Thompson and the Misses Thompson Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast.

Among those who have been booked to sail by the St. Louis for Southampton are Mrs. George W. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Boyd and the Misses Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Campbell and Miss Violet Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dickinson, Lieut. Commander W. H. Emory of the United States Navy, Mrs. L. Webster Fox and Miss C. B. Bickerton Fox, Col. A. Gross, Mrs. Gross and Miss Madeleine Gross, Miss May Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Kingsley, Col. A. J. Logan and Mrs. Logan, Miss Rose Lamont, Clinton Morrison and Miss Ethel Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pearce and Miss Helen A. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Schoenberg and Miss Vivian Schoenberg, Mr. and Mrs. H. Siegrist and Miss Vera Lawrence Siegrist, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taber, Gen. Isaac J. Wistar and William Wynne Wistar, A. Paine Worden and Miss Anne Lee Worden, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore V. Warne, Jr., and Theodore V. Warne.

The Westernland will have among her passengers for Antwerp H. E. Cushman, Mrs. B. F. Hibbard and Miss Adelina Hibbard, Dr. James R. Lattimore, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Macfarlane, S. H. Olin, and the Misses Olin.

JOHN C. CALHOUN'S STATUE.

It Is the Largest Bronze Ever Cast in This State.

The largest bronze statue ever cast in this State now stands almost completed in the North American Iron Works at 40 Walton Street, Brooklyn. The statue is of John C. Calhoun. It was modeled by J. Massey Rhind of this city.

The statue is 12 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 6,000 pounds. To cast this work of art has taken about seven months. The statue was cast in eight pieces, and then set up in the foundry. Workmen were busy yesterday filling in the seams.

The statue will probably be shipped to Charleston, S. C., where it is to stand, to-morrow. It is a gift to that city from some of its women. The statue will be shipped in one piece, a method not common with works of this size.

The sculptor has represented Calhoun standing, and as if about to speak—the long cape coat thrown back, his left hand holding a roll of manuscript. The statue will stand on a granite pedestal about 18 feet high. A novel ornamentation of this pedestal will be four bronze palmetto trees, one of which will be fastened about each corner of the upper part of the stone. These bronze trees, each about 6 feet high, were cast at the same foundry. The details of the foliage and the difficulties of reproducing in bronze the peculiar bark of the palmetto made the trees very hard to cast. They will be shipped, probably, with the statue to-morrow.

NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATION.

The Standing of the Cadets in the Graduating Class.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 2.—The second day of graduation week at the Naval Academy opened with a propitious sun and delightful breezes. Most of the Board of Visitors have arrived, and late last night organized by the election of Congressman Robinson of Pennsylvania as President, J. C. Richburg of Chicago as Vice President, and Lieut. Theodore Porter as Secretary. The usual committees were then appointed.

The official standing of the graduating class at the Naval Academy for the current year is as follows:

1, Robinson; 2, Holden; 3, Craven, 4, Poor; 5, Earle; 6, Kalbeck; 7, Wurtsbaugh; 9, Wettingill; 10, Toozer; 11, Cluverius; 12, Kimball; 13, Wood; 14, Palmer; 15, Kearney; 16, McArthur; 17, Ridgely; 18, Knox; 19, Ellis; 20, McCauley; 21, Jessop; 22, Roys; 23, Mustin; 24, Curtin; 25, Bronson; 26, Gilpin.

Engineers—1, Leiper; 2, Lincoln; 3, Fitzgerald; 4, Buret; 5, Marshall; 6, Burt; 7, Castleman; 8, Littlefield; 9, Washington; 10, Rice; 11, Henry; 12, Crenshaw.

The first entertainment offered the visitors this morning was a sham battle drill between the ship Bancroft and several smaller vessels. This was followed by target practice, machine-shop drill, steam tactics, and boats under oars.

FOR HER TUITION $65,000

MR. BELASCO SAYS IT WAS WORTH THAT TO TEACH MRS. CARTER.

He Has Sued Her and N. K. Fairbank to Obtain the Money—The Tuition Extended over Fifteen Months, and in that Time He Made Her a "Star" Actress, He Claims—Mr. Fairbank Has a Counter Claim for $53,400.

David Belasco's suit for $65,000 against N. K. Fairbank of Chicago for services in preparing Mrs. Leslie Carter for star performances on the stage will come to trial to-day in Part V., Supreme Court, before Justice Leonard A. Giegerich. A jury was obtained yesterday afternoon, when the case was called, and this morning ex-Judge Diffenhoefer will open the case for the plaintiff. Horace E. Deming appears for Mr. Fairbank. Mrs. Carter is a defendant with Mr. Fairbank, although she is expected to be the most valuable of Mr. Belasco's witnesses.

Mr. Belasco says he was engaged by Mr. Fairbank, in 1890, to train Mrs. Carter for the stage. He gave fifteen months to that service, instructing her in the study of characters, in facial expression, in stage deportment, in voice culture, in incidental details for properly rendering and portraying characters, and in accompanying her on her first tour, or in managing that tour. In that time he assisted in writing and staging "The Ugly Duckling," in which Mrs. Carter first appeared, at the Broadway Theatre, in this city, in November, 1890. Afterward he traveled with her over the country for five months. It was necessary for him to send agents to Europe for the selection of plays for Mrs. Carter, and to give up and relinquish his other work and business.

His work included the instruction of Mrs. Carter in a wide range of characters. The list given in the complaint consists of Leah, in "Leah, the Forsaken"; Rosalind, in "As You Like It"; Portia, in "The Merchant of Venice"; Frou Frou, Adrienne, in "Adrienne Lecouveur"; Julia, in "The Hunchback"; Galatea, in "Pygmalion and Galatea"; Miss Honey, in "The Happy Pair"; Juliet, in "Romeo and Juliet"; Helena, in "Valerie"; Marco, in "The Marble Heart"; Geraldine, in "La Belle Russ"; Camille, in "Camille"; Ophelia, in "Hamlet"; Madea, in "Madea"; Isabel, in "East Lynne"; "Tom Noddy's Secret," "The Conjugal Lesson," Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons"; the Dowager, in "The Dowager"; Floria, in "La Tosca"; Fedora, and Theodora.

For this work Mr. Belasco says he received only $300, although promised abundant compensation, which he has demanded and failed to get. He thinks himself entitled to $65,000.

Mr. Fairbank, in reply, denies that Mr. Belasco was ever employed by him. He denies having paid him $300 on account of the services described, or that payment for such services was ever demanded. Further, in the Spring of 1891 Mr. Belasco released him from all claims arising out of the first tour of Mrs. Carter. Mr. Fairbank says that, far from being in debt to Mr. Belasco, he is Mr. Belasco's creditor to the amount of $53,400, for advances from November, 1890, until the Spring of 1891. He says he holds Mr. Belasco's receipts for that amount in the shape of check indorsements. The checks were given as loans, to help along the ambition of Mr. Belasco to make Mrs. Carter a star. Now he demands judgment for $53,400, with interest, costs of trial, and disbursements.

In the original answer for Mr. Fairbank, Mr. Deming had computed the advances by Mr. Fairbank at $30,860. When the jury had been excused yesterday Mr. Deming moved to amend the answer, on the ground that he had omitted at first to include all the advances. Mr. Buttenhoefer objected, saying that the amendment should have been made when the error was discovered, and that the motion came as a surprise on the eve of trial. Judge Giegerich thought the amendment should be permitted, because the omissions are simply clerical, and their correction involved no new cause of action.

MR. PARKER AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

The Police Commissioner Laughs About Being Forced Out.

Police Commissioner Parker was in the Mayor's office yesterday during the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. He said he was there in reference to the $300,000 appropriation for the 800 additional policemen that are to be appointed, but as the board did not take up the matter, he went away without having talked with the Mayor.

He said he was not there to resign, and he laughed at the idea that he was to be forced out.

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SYNOPSIS.

John Sturman, a wealthy, well-educated young Englishman, is in love with, and has been refused by, Sylvia March, a friend of his boyhood, who rejects his suit because the ideal of her life is to marry a man with great ability as a writer. Sylvia's brother, Sydney March, an artist, is illustrating a new book by Marcus Algar, the literary lion of the day. While Sturman is at March's studio, talking to Sylvia and Sydney, Algar, who is a handsome young fellow, comes in, and Sturman goes off in chagrin.

PART II.

But when he got home there were two letters waiting for him, which speedily sent the lover into the background and brought the man of affairs to the front. One was from Brindisi and the other from Calcutta, but both had come by the same mail. The first was from his younger brother, Cecil, who had been for the last three years in the Calcutta branch of the great firm of which John Sturman was the head, to tell him that he was coming home invalided, and the second was from a doctor who had attended Cecil.

There were four large pages of foreign note paper closely covered, and when he got to the end he turned back and read it over again, and then he put it down and sat for nearly half an hour without moving a muscle, staring straight before him into the fire, and conscious of nothing but a single sentence, which he could no more get out of his brain than he could have helped hearing it if Mephistopheles himself had been whispering it into his ear.

"Perhaps the most extraordinary property of the drug is the unmistakable power that it has of altering either the mental or moral character, and sometimes both, of its victims, and making those under its influence the exact opposite of what they are in a normal state!"

It was a curious and perhaps more than usually merciless irony of fate that Mephistopheles should come to John Sturman in the guise of his younger brother, and yet such was literally the case. The plain facts, as represented in the doctor's letter, were that Cecil had become a victim to the hasheesh habit, and as soon as he had discovered this he had sent him straight home, knowing as he did that if he was to have a chance of rescue he must be almost constantly under the eye of some one for whom he had both affection and respect.

He had himself suggested his elder brother, the only near relation he had left, as soon as the matter had been put plainly before him, and he had been told that his one chance of life and sanity depended on his placing himself unreservedly in the hands of some one who could bring a strong, healthy mind and an unimpaired will to the task of supervising the gradual diminution of doses which, as it were, marked the milestones along the only possible road to a cure.

The doctor's letter had consisted for the most part of precise instructions as to the course of treatment to be pursued, and if it had not been for that one fatal sentence which had set John Sturman thinking so hard the afternoon he read it all might have been well.

But there it was, and the work that it had begun was rapidly completed by the inevitable conversations which he had with Cecil on the hasheesh and its works. He kept the drug safely in his own care, measuring out the doses with scrupulous exactness, and noting with a fatally growing interest their effects on his patient.

Cecil would come down to breakfast dull and languid and headachy. He would take his three doses—each one ever so little smaller than the previous one—at ten, two, and six. At lunch he would be well and cheerful, and at dinner and all through the evening brilliant in thought and expression, and then they would sit over the fire in the library and smoke, and Cecil would tell him of his visions, and weave stories splendid with all the gorgeous imagery of eastern life, and then when Cecil had gone to bed he would sit on alone and think, and, unconsciously to himself, and before an atom of the drug had passed his lips, the subtle poison worked, and at last the struggle ended, and he yielded, almost before he knew that it had begun in deadly earnest.

He had been to tea that afternoon at the

If Mephistopheles Himself Had Been Whispering It into His Ear.

studio, and, though nothing direct or positive had been said, he had intuitively felt that Sylvia was fast coming to the belief that in Marcus Algar she had at last met the twin-soul, the incarnate ideal for which hers had been waiting, and, from a remark or two dropped, perhaps purposely and with the kindliest intentions, by Sydney, that the young genius seemed also to have found his own ideal in Sylvia.

Nay, he had even at the last minute put back the publication of his new book, and, with a few deft and masterly touches, had recreated his heroine in the living likeness of Sylvia, and in a few days more all the world would be at her feet, drawn there by the masterhand which had painted this other self of hers so perfectly that henceforth she would live two lives, her own and the greater and brighter one that Algar's genius had given her.

It was this that had brought his struggle to an end. His rival, as he perforce regarded him, had drawn the magic circle of his genius round his darling, and so, in a sense, had already made her his own. What did it matter, then, to him, what became of the life that was henceforth to be a desert for him?

The enchantment of his hopeless love turned all the strength of nature which should have saved him against him; and where a weaker man might have resisted through fear, he took the fatal step, impelled by his own perverted strength.

The night after Cecil had gone to bed he went to his cabinet, and took what was, for a beginner, a heavy dose of hasheesh. Then he locked the door and sat down in his easy chair by the fire, to await results.

Soon a delightful languor began to steal over his physical senses. He closed his eyes and his mind seemed to become detached from his body. A great unearthly light shone into the darkness of the despair which had been clouding all his life, and, as the darkness vanished, the chains that had bound his intellect down to the commonplace were loosened, and it rose at a leap into the long-forbidden, glowing realms of romance.

Then his eyes opened, and he saw a strange vision. One of those dream stories of Sylvia's, which she had told to him in her halting, imperfect way, and which she would almost have given her

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

WEAKNESS AS THE RESULT OF CURRENCY UNCERTAINTY.

Significant Advance in the Price of Silver Bullion Certificates—Foreign Exchange Rates Lower and Gold Shipments Checked for the Time Being—Dividend for Leather Preferred—Sharp Break in Bay State Gas.

TUESDAY—P. M.

With every condition favorable, excepting the uncertainty as to the future currency policy of the country, the market to-day showed marked weakness, the losses in the active list ranging from 1 to 1½ points. The advance in silver bullion certificates was a most significant incident.

Foreign exchange was distinctly easier, rates declining well below the normal gold shipping point. Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. were liberal sellers of sixty-day bills, and this led to the conclusion that Mr. Morgan has been successful in placing round lots of American securities abroad. There were no engagements of gold for shipment, and foreign bankers were inclined to think that the outward movement has culminated for the time being. There were no gold bills offering to-day. The grain market was heavy during the morning, but rallied sharply in the afternoon. The money market was listless, in the absence of demand.

London sold the stocks it bought yesterday, on the increasing uncertainty concerning currency matters. Recent successes of the advocates of silver have created a fear that the Republican managers may cater to the silver vote more liberally than was thought likely a few weeks ago. St. Paul was a favorite sale, and it closed a point down, carrying with it the other Grangers. Louisville and Nashville lost 1¼ points, and the other international issues were down in sympathy. Manhattan lost a point, and closed at its bottom price.

Sugar led the industrial group in point of activity, and closed 1½ points down. The price of the refined product was reduce one-eight cent per pound. The Directors of the United States Leather Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock. This caused a momentary advance in the stock, but almost immediately it reacted, and closed 1¼ points lower than yesterday. Bay State Gas broke 6¼ points, to 23¾, on the veto of the Whitney Gas bill by the Governor of Massachusetts

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5½ pe. cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre bue less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $129,330,403; balances, $9,609,573; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $410,194.

Money in call in London, 1½@2¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 13-16@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69. There were sales of 30,000 ounces at 68¾@69.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¼@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53½@54¼.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.....	$31,532,319
Imports for same period.....	19,032,313
Net exports.....	$12,500,006
Net exports to date, 1895.....	18,010,119
Net exports to date, 1894.....	34,011,219
Net exports to date, 1893.....	56,022,612

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½ for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers and $4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental; francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long, and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows:

Chicago—80c premium. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America 815	Market & Fulton...200
American Exch....169¼	Mechanics' 185
Broadway 230	Mercantile 160
Chatham 300	Merchants' 134
City 500	Metropolis 410
Citizens' 125	National Union....200
Commerce 204	New-Amsterdam ..190
Continental 140	New-York 234
Corn Exchange...282	Ninth National...112
East River.....130	Park 268
Fourth National...180	Phenix 107
Gallatin National..250	Republic 145
German-American ..112	Seaboard National..167
Hanover 312	Shoe & Leather...95
Import. & Traders'.535	State of N. Y....105
Irving 137½	Third National....104
Leather Manufact..160	U. S. National....175
Lincoln National...750	West Side 275
Manhattan 207	Western National..110¼

There was a sale of 12 shares of Western National at 110¾.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $6,166,562, against $8,048,701 in the preceding week, and $3,474,084 the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $164,269,674, against $146,828,879 in the corresponding period of last year.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following miscellaneous securities were sold at auction by Richard V. Harnett & Co. yesterday, noon:

50 shares Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company, 77¼.

395 shares Spokane Falls Water Power Company, and 500 shares Northwestern Milling and Power Company, $100 lot.

$500,000 New-York and Western Coal Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, $150,000.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ¾, to 96; New-York Central, ⅛ to 99¼, and Reading, ⅛ to 14⅞. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 63½; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 36½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 78¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 51; Reading, ⅛, to 5¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 15⅝, and Union Pacific, ¼ to 7⅜. British consols advanced ⅛, to 113 1-16, for money, and 113 3-16 for the account.

BERLIN, June 2.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 4,722,000 marks. Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 36 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.07	.08
Belcher	.75	*.78
Best & Belcher	1.45	1.50
Bodie Consolidated	.65	.68
Bulwer	*.85	.85
Challar	*3.10	*2.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.90	2.95
Crown Point	.80	.81
Gould & Curry	1.50	*1.60
Hale & Norcross	2.95	3.10
Mexican	1.10	1.10
Ophir	*.00	.00
Overman	1.80	1.85
Potosi	1.45	1.55
Savage	*1.80	1.85
Sierra Nevada	1.10	*.95
Union Consolidated	1.00	*.97
Utah	.20	.20
Yellow Jacket	.67	.66

*Sales.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛	11¾	12	200
American Cotton Oil pf	54½	55	54½	55	+ ¼	54½	55	730
*American Sugar Refineries	123½	123½	122½	122½	—1½	122½	122⅝	18,150
*American Sugar Refineries pf	104½	104½	104	104	....	103¾	104	355
American Tobacco	65⅝	66¼	65¼	65¼	— ⅝	65¼	65¼	3,740
Ann Arbor pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	....	24	25	100
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	15	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅛	14⅝	14⅝	1,216
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛	22	22⅝	422
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	....	⅞	⅞	100
Baltimore & Ohio	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜	17⅝	17¾	500
*Bay State Gas	20	20	23¼	23¼	—6¼	24½	25	3,300
Canada Southern	50	50½	50	50½	— ⅛	50	50¼	225
Chesapeake & Ohio	16½	16¾	16	16	— ⅛	16¼	16	850
Chicago Gas, t. r	67⅝	68	67¼	67¼	— ⅜	67⅜	68	2,500
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	77¾	77¾	77½	77½	—1	77	77¼	7,970
Chicago & Northwestern	106¼	106½	104½	104½	—1⅝	104	104¾	3,050
C., M. & St. Paul	77	77	76¼	76¼	—1	76¼	76½	11,000
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	....	127¼	127½	8
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¼	— ⅜	69¼	69¾	1,100
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	33½	33½	33¼	33¾	— ⅛	33¼	33½	730
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	28	28	28	—1	27	27½	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ½	16	17	100
Delaware & Hudson	125	125	125	125	....	124¾	126¼	5
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛	47¾	47¾	250
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛	17¼	17⅜	2,350
Erie	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛	14	14⅛	120
Erie 1st pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛	35¾	36¼	184
Erie 2d pf	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	....	....	....	3
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	30	30	30	— ⅛	30	31	200
General Electric	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	—1¼	33¼	33½	300
Iowa, Central pf	32	32	32	32	....	28¼	34	7
Laclede Gas	23½	23⅞	23½	23½	....	23	24	600
Lake Erie & Western pf	71¼	71¼	71	71	....	70¾	71	17
Lake Shore	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼	+ ¼	149½	150¾	226
Louisville & Nashville	50	50¼	49¼	49¼	—1¼	49½	49¾	6,370
Manhattan Con	103½	103¼	102¼	102¼	—1	102¼	102⅜	3,852
Mexican National ctfs	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	....	⅝	⅝	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	....	11¼	11⅜	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛	24	24⅝	510
Missouri Pacific	24¼	24⅜	24	24	— ⅞	24	24½	1,850
Mobile & Ohio	19	19	19	19	....	19¼	22½	3
*National Lead Company	24½	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛	24⅝	25	442
National Linseed Oil	16	16	16	16	—1	15	17	206
New-Jersey Central	103	103	104	104	—1½	104	104½	415
New-York Central	96½	96½	96½	96½	....	96	96½	316
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	176¼	176¼	176½	176½	....	175½	....	141
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛	8½	9	160
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	24	24	24	24	....	23½	24	415
Nor. & West. pf., 2d in. paid	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	....	10½	11	100
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	....	5	5¼	200
Northern Pacific, 1st in. paid	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛	4½	4⅝	300
Nor. Pacific pf., 1st in. paid	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛	15½	15⅝	2,832
Northern Pacific pf., t. r	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	....	....	....	14
Ontario & Western	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	....	14	14¼	15
Oregon S. L. & U. N	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	8
Pacific Mail	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝	25¼	25¾	400
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	10	10	10	10	— ⅛	9¾	9⅞	1,200
P., C. C. & St. Louis	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	....	15	10¼	30
Pullman Palace Car Company	159	159	159	159	+1	158	160	152
St. Paul & Omaha	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+1	42⅜	43¼	100
Southern Pacific	19¼	19¼	19	19	— ⅛	19	19¼	280
Southern Railway	9¾	9¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	8½	9	1,472
Southern Railway pf	29½	29½	28¾	28¾	— ⅞	28½	28½	1,000
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26½	26⅝	25¼	25¼	—1⅝	25¼	26	3,800
Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8	....	8	8¼	100
Union Land Improvement Co	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛	7⅛	7¼	700
United States Express	39	39	39	39	....	40	42	10
*United States Leather	9	9	9	9	....	8⅝	9	1,120
*United States Leather pf	64½	64½	63	63⅝	—1½	63½	63¾	9,516
United States Rubber	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛	21½	23	228
United States Rubber pf	81⅞	81⅞	81¾	81¾	....	80¾	81¾	58
Wabash pf	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛	16⅞	17⅛	605
Western Union Telegraph	85¼	85¼	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅝	84⅝	84⅞	3,405
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	....	9½	9⅞	2,280
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	35	35¾	35	35¾	—1	34	37¼	250
Total sales								106,070

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion ctfs	68¼	69	68¾	69	....	68¾	69	$30,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Phenix	.03	.03	.03	.03	....	....	....	2,000

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F gen 4s, 60,000 ..... 78¾
1,000 ..... 78¾
2,000 ..... 78⅝
6,000 ..... 78⅝
Adjustment 4s
500 ..... 41⅝
1,000 ..... 41⅝
7,000 ..... 41½
1,000 ..... 41½
5,000 ..... 41¼
Austin & N W 1st
5,000 ..... 80¾
1,000 ..... 80¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st
2,000 ..... 83½
2,000 ..... 83¾
Bur. C R & N 1st, col tr 5s
2,000 ..... 101¼
1,000 ..... 101¾
Canada South 1st, gtd
5,000 110
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
6,000 ..... 96½
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
5,000 ..... 117½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
9,000 ..... 107¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
4,000 74
C, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s
6,000 ..... 98¾
1,000s20f 98¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 ..... 99½
Chi G L & C Co 1st
1,000 ..... 92¼
Chi & North Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ..... 45¾
Chi, R I & Pac ext 5s
15,000s3 ..... 104¾
10,000 ..... 104¾
C, St P, M & O, cons
40,000 126
Chi & W Ind G M
2,000 ..... 116¼
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s
3,000 108
Clev, C, Chi & St L, St Louis Div, 4s
5,000 ..... 92¾
7,000 ..... 92½
Col Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ..... 23½
Col & 9th Av 1st
6,000 ..... 113½
1,000 ..... 113¾
Col, H V & Tol 5s
15,000 ..... 84¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s
25,000 ..... 91½
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s
1,000 ..... 65¼
Det, Mon & Tol 1st
1,000 123
Erie 4s, prior bds
2,000 93
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
6,000 102
Chi, R I & Pac ext 5s
1,000 ..... 104¾
Erie 1st con 7s
1,000 140
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div, 5s
8,000 ..... 90¼
2,000 ..... 90¼
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
5,000 ..... 90¼
Han & St Jo cons
5,000 ..... 117¾
Ill Cent 2-10 4s
5,000 99
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 95½
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
3,000 72
L Erie & W 2d 5s
1,000 100
Lehigh Val Term 5s, reg
2,000 101
Lex Av & Pav Ry 1st
10,000 ..... 113¾
Long Island G M 4s
1,000 94
Louis, Evan & St Louis consol 1st 5s, Trust Co certfs
1,000 32
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
4,000 ..... 78¾
Metropolitan Elev 1st
1,000 ..... 119½
Mil, L S & W inc
10,000 105
Mil & St P 7s, gold
3,000 ..... 128¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s
500 84
4,000 ..... 83¾
500 84
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
10,000 ..... 58½
Morris & Essex 1st
500 136
Mil & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s
3,000 ..... 114⅝
I & D Ext
1,000 ..... 133½
Nash, C & St L con
4,000 100
N Y Cent deb 5s
6,000 ..... 107⅜
N Y Cent deb 5s, reg
2,000 ..... 107¼
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs
4,000 ..... 132½
N Y, Ont & West, ref 4s
9,000 ..... 87⅞
North Pac 1st 6s
4,000 ..... 117¾
1,000 ..... 117⅝
J P M & Co certfs
5,000 ..... 114⅝
North Pacific 2d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
15,000 ..... 114½
North Pacific cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
25,000 ..... 49½
North Pac col tr notes, J P M & Co certfs
7,000 91
North Pac & Mon 1st, Trust Co certfs
20,000 ..... 86½
North Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 ..... 94¼
Oregon Imp 1st
5,000 88
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 17⅝
5,000 ..... 17¼
5,000 ..... 17¾
Oregon R & Nav Co col tr 5s, Trust Co certfs
1,000 80
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
40,000 66
Phil & Read 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 1st inst paid
10,000 16
Phil & Read gen 4s, Trust Co certfs, stamped, assented
3,000c 70¼
5,000 ..... 70⅜
3,000 ..... 70¾
10,000 ..... 70¾
30,000 ..... 70½
2,000 ..... 70¼
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A
10,000 ..... 111¼
Pitts, Ft W & C 2d
1,000 ..... 138½
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
1,000b3 90
Cons 5s
10,000 83
Rio Grande West 1st
17,000 76
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs
3,000 45
St L & Iron Mount 5s
1,000 ..... 70¾
St L & S F G M 6s
8,000 ..... 112⅞
Spokane & Pal 6s, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 83½
4,000 84
9,000 85
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 93¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 88
Tex & Pac 2d inc
12,000 22
3,000 ..... 21¾
13,000 ..... 21½
Third Av 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 120¼
Union Elev 1st 6s
2,000 ..... 83¼
5,000 83
Union Pac 6s, 1896
2,000 ..... 103¼
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000 99
Wabash 1st 5s
15,000 ..... 105¾
1,000 ..... 105¾
10,000 ..... 105¾
4,000 ..... 105¾
Wabash R R 2d
10,000 ..... 73½
West Shore gtd 4s
6,000 ..... 106¼
3,000 ..... 106⅜
8,000b3 ..... 106¼
West N Y & Penn inc
1,000 13
Wiscon Central Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 36
2,000 ..... 35¼
10,000 36

Total sales $788,000

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The market showed but little activity. Diamond Match was steady and dull, ranging from 2.25 to 2.24½. New-York Biscuit closed weak at 94½, after opening at 95. The failure of the Council to take up the Union loop ordinance last night was the cause of the slight decline in Lake Street.

Bank clearings were $19,063,384. Money loaned at 5@5½ per cent. on call and 6@6½ per cent. on time.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	*39½	..	40¼	41
C. & C. Canal & Dock	66	67	66	67½
Chi. Brew. & Malt	15¼	16	15¼	16
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf	41¾	42	41¾	42
Chi. P. & P. Co	35	37	36	37
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf	49¼	50	*45¾	..
C. So. S. R. T., (Al. L.)	6¾	7	*7	..
Chi. City Railway	*235	..	*255	..
Chicago Telephone	172	175	172	175
Diamond M. of Ill	*224½	..	*226½	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry	*24½	..	*24¾	..
Metropolitan Elevated	*19¾	..	*19¾	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew	15¼	16	15	16
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	41¾	44¾	41¾	42
New-York Biscuit	*94½	..	*95	..
North Chi. St. R. R	250	255	*251¾	..
National Railway	..	110	..	110
Street's W. Stn. Car L	15	16	14	15
Street's W. S. Car L. pf	55	60	50	60
West Chi. St. R. R	*106	..	*106½	..
Western Stone	65	67	71	72

BONDS.

Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99	99¼	99	99¼
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	..	..	..	110
Street's W. Stn. Car L	15	16	14	15
Street's W. S. Car L. pf	55	60	50	60
West Chi. St. R. R	*106	..	*106½	..
Western Stone	65	67	71	72

BONDS.

Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99	99¼	99	99¼
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	..	..	..	110
C. & L. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 6s	..	..	..	61
Chi. Board of Trade 8s	..	102¼	..	103¼
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	32	33	32	33
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	90	90¼	*90½	..
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	76	76½	*76	..
Metropolitan Elevated 6s	93	94	*92	..
Nor. C. St. R. R. 1st 6s	103	104	103	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103½	106	103½	105
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	98¼	..	98	99¼

*Sales.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	96
American Bank Note	38	40
American Grocery 1st	99	..
American Surety Company	200	215
American Typefounders'	6	7
American Typefounders' pf	80	..
Atlantic Mut., 'pd scrip	104	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	145	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	169¼	170½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	70	72½
Brooklyn Elevated	7¼	8¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	96	101
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105⅝	106¼
*Brooklyn Union Gas stock	..	92
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	107½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	72
Celluloid Company stock	60	62
Central & South American Tel	118	121
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	100	..
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Cin., Jack & Mack. R. R. 1st	31	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	135	160
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	23	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	96½	101
Continental Trust	168	173
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	..	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	..	167
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99¼	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	..
Ensley Land Co.	⅝	1¾
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	207	210
Farmers' Loan & Trust	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	87	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	94	96½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	..	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Fourth National Bank	180	184
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	57½	60
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	90	..
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	80	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	60	95
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	..	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	24
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co 5s	102½	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	57
Importers & Traders' National Bank	537	545
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	137
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104	105½
*Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	76½
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
‡Iron Steamboat	6	7½
Kings County Traction	..	40
Knickerbocker Trust Company	181	185
Lafayette Gas stock	..	95
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	95	97
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 6s	20	28
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	68	70
Lorillard Company pf	102	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	14	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	138	..
Mechanics' National Bank	189½	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1916	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	..	85
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12½	15
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	48	52
Mich. Ce. Pen. Co. 1st 5s bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	230	240
National Citizens' Bank	129	131
National Bank of Commerce	203	207
National Shoe & Leather Bank	94	97
National Wall Paper stock	70	..
Newburg Electric 6s	97	104
Newburg Electric stock	56	65
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	2¾	3¼
†New-Orleans Pacific 1st g. bonds	25	30
New-Orleans Pacific 1 g. stubs	..	1¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	37½	38½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	74	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	102½	103½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	92	93
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. stock	116¼	116½
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st inc	40	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	125	127
New-York Air Brake Company	9	11
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	107	110
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	950	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	..	10
North Shore Traction pf	79½	81
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	111½	114
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	..
†No. Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	100½	103
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	83	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	72
Pennsylvania Coal	330	340
Postal Telegraph & Cable	87	88
Pratt & Whitney	6	12
†Pratt & Whitney pf	62	72
Real Estate Trust Company	165	46
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	..
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	88	..
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	73	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	160	165
‡Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	194	199
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	88	..
St. Paul Gas stock	62	65
Standard Gas	78	79½
Standard Gas pf	108	..
†Standard Gas 1st	110	111
†Standard Oil Trust	260	262
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	114
Tenn. Coal & Iron De Bardeleben 1st	85	89
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	44	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	93	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	45	50
*Third Avenue Railroad	..	177
Third National Bank	104½	107½
Title Guarantee & Trust	250	..
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	5	10
Tradesmen's National Bank	95	..
Trenton Potteries	8	9½
Trenton Potteries pf	46	50
Trow Directory pf	30

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
339 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 36 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

Spokane and Palouse.

New-York, May 27th, 1896.

To the Bondholders of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company and the Holders of New-York Security and Trust Company Receipts therefor:

The undersigned Committee, after negotiation with the Northern Pacific Reorganization Managers, has arranged with the latter that, pursuant to the provisions of page 14 of the Plan of Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System, dated March 16, 1896, the bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company may participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present bond, with all unpaid coupons attached—

$525 in cash on January 1, 1897.
$525 in the new 3 per cent. General Lien Bonds bearing interest from January 1, 1897.
$250 in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad.

The present agreement with the Northern Pacific Railroad Receivers (whereby they pay a sum equal to interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the face of the present bonds), to continue to January 1, 1897, inclusive, but not thereafter, such payment to be made on July 1, 1896, and January 1, 1897.

Holders of bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company, or of New-York Security and Trust Company receipts therefor, in order to participate in this arrangement, are notified to deposit their bonds or receipts with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, not later than June 15, obtaining in exchange therefor suitable Reorganization Certificates to be issued by them, entitling their holders to all the benefits of said arrangement.

Bonds or receipts not so deposited may, at the discretion of the Reorganization Managers, be excluded from the benefits of this arrangement.

The undersigned Committee is unanimously of the opinion that prompt acceptance of the foregoing proposition is for the best interests of all bondholders or receipt holders.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
EDWARD D. GIBBS,
R. T. DODSON,
EVANS R. DICK,
WILLIAM BLODGET,
} COMMITTEE.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel,
10 Wall St., New-York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, May 22, 1896.

All holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the second installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.
$2.50 per share on Stock.
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on **JUNE 15, 1896**, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to **deposit their bonds** at either of our offices **on or before June 30th, 1896.**

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be **reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.**

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Co.
of Clarksville, Indiana.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated Oct. 1st, 1892. The **Central Trust Company** of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article 4th of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of Twenty-four (24) bonds of the above referred Company at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1,050.) per bond with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand (21,000.) Dollars. Bids will be opened at the office of the **Central Trust Company** in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on June 19, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

The Bank of New-York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } May 20th, 1896.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing bonds or stock of the Oregon Improvement Company deposited with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, under a preliminary agreement dated October 8, 1895, between such holders and the undersigned Committee, and to Holders of First Mortgage Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

The undersigned, who were appointed a committee for the purpose, have perfected a plan for the reorganization of the Oregon Improvement Company, which has been accepted by the holders of a large amount of all classes of bonds and stock.

Copies of said Plan may be obtained on application to the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 10 Wall Street, New-York City, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, (with each of which Companies is lodged a duplicate Agreement of Reorganization,) or will be mailed to any holder of bonds or stock sending his address to either of said Trust Companies.

This plan provides for the issue of the following new securities:

1. **First mortgage 5% 50-year gold bonds.....$5,000,000**
2. **Four per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock.... 5,000,000**
3. **Common stock..... 9,000,000**

By the terms of the Plan,

First mortgage bondholders receive in cash an amount equal to the coupons on such bonds maturing June 1, 1896, to wit, $30 per bond, and 110 per cent. of the principal of such bonds in new five per cent. bonds, bearing interest from June 1, 1896.

The new first mortgage bonds not set aside for the present firsts are to be issued at no greater rate than the rate of $100,000 par value of bonds per annum, and only for the purchase of new steamships and other needed property, which is to be added to the security for such bonds.

Holders of consolidated mortgage bonds who pay 12½ per cent. of the principal thereof, to wit, $125 per bond, *in five equal installments*, in accordance with the Plan, receive 62½ per cent. of the principal of such bonds in new preferred stock, and 75 per cent. thereof in new common stock.

Holders of preferred stock who pay 12½ per cent. of the par thereof, to wit, $12.50 per share, in five equal installments, in accordance with the Plan, receive 62½ per cent. of par in new preferred stock and 75 per cent. of par in new common stock.

Holders of common stock who pay 10 per cent. of the par thereof, to wit, $10 per share, in four equal installments, as provided in the Plan, receive 10 per cent. of par in new preferred stock and 50 per cent. of par in new common stock.

First Mortgage bonds should be deposited, or if already deposited under said preliminary agreement of October 8, 1895, the certificates held therefor should be exchanged for reorganization receipts or certificates, at one of said Trust Companies, ON OR BEFORE JULY 1, 1896. On making such deposit or exchange the holders will receive in cash an amount equal to the interest coupons thereon maturing June 1, 1896, to wit, $30 per bond.

Consolidated mortgage bonds and preferred and common stock should be deposited, or if already deposited under said preliminary agreement, the certificates representing the same should be exchanged for reorganization receipts or certificates, at one of said Trust Companies **ON OR BEFORE JULY 1, 1896.**

JOHN I. WATERBURY, N. Y.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., Boston,
} Committee.
E. ROLLINS MORSE, Boston,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York,
JULES S. BACHE, New-York,

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel,
10 Wall St., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$3,097,689.12
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		34,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		147,141.80
Other real estate, as per schedule		4,800.00
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		496,211.19
Specie, as per schedule		516,784.04
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		218,259.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$439,077.88	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	5,069.01	444,146.84
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses	$5,939.03	5,939.03
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$5,000.00	5,000.00
		$4,989,400.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$9,022.25	
Interest	8,989.21	
Other profits	60,479.76	78,491.18
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$2,845,155.66	
Demand certificates of deposit	182,443.80	
Certified checks	200,567.97	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,319.12	3,229,486.35
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$327,122.95	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	32,814.16	359,937.11
Due savings banks		63,039.82
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$8,446.49	8,446.49
		$4,989,400.95

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at N. Y. Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 27th day of May, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision, as usual.
FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 2d day of June, 1896, before me.
H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County,
Certificate filed in New-York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK
at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,727,482.16
Liability of Directors, as per schedule		275,610.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		617.78
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		94,464.95
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$300,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	4,021.40	304,021.40
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		11,750.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		324,429.56
Specie, as per schedule		178,995.49
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		457,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$2,829,652.48	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	2,873.85	2,832,526.33
Loss and expense, viz.: Current expenses		1,454.23
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.: Surplus account		1,000.00
		$7,209,551.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$3,624.44	
Exchange	57.01	
Interest	12,247.70	
Other profits	182,014.69	197,943.84
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$2,762,892.27	
Demand certificates of deposit	11,880.22	
Certified checks	2,666,378.10	
Cashier's checks outstanding	10,000.00	5,385,145.59
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$94,888.79	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	15,580.59	110,469.38
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends		993.00
Taxes reserved		15,000.00
		$7,209,551.81

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
R. L. EDWARDS, President, and B. C. DUER, Cashier, of the Bank of the State of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 35 William Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 27th day of May, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
R. L. EDWARDS, President.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 2d day of June, 1896, before me.
C. E. LANGDON,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK
at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,477,151.81
Liability of Directors (as makers)		94,100.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		252,253.16
Real estate		12,400.00
Stocks and bonds		118,702.83
Specie		301,631.00
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		635,995.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$984,536.44	
Other items carried as cash	8,372.54	992,908.98
Loss and expense, viz.: Current expenses	$12,687.96	
Exchange	328.91	13,016.87
Due from Assistant Treasurer of U. S., deposit for customs		6,472.58
		$4,905,632.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash		$750,000.00
Profits		307,588.50
Due depositors as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$2,725,598.40	
Certified checks	853,842.70	
		3,579,441.10
Due trust companies, State and National banks		79,051.74
Due savings banks		209,236.84
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$315.00	315.00
		$4,905,632.18

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
H. ROCHOLL, President, and J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier, of the German-American Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 27th day of May, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
H. ROCHOLL, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 2d day of June, 1896, before me.
JOHN C. WILLIAMS,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate on file in N. Y. County.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE UNION SQUARE BANK
at the close of business the 27th day of May, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,906,210.03
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		79,318.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		275,898.70
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		1,000.00
Specie, as per schedule		47,206.29
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		233,384.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$158,526.58	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	4,898.11	164,424.64
Current expenses		11,397.80
		$2,808,778.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$21,051.90	
Interest	659.92	
Other profits	35,659.01	57,370.83
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$2,809,628.99	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,164.70	
Certified checks	38,461.57	
Cashier's checks outstanding	152.37	2,351,407.63
		$2,808,778.46

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
FREDERICK WAGNER, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier, of the Union Square Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Union Square, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 27th day of May, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
F. M. HARRIS, President.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 2d day of June, 1896, before me.
RAPHAEL A. MATTESON, (47,)
Notary Public N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PACIFIC BANK
at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,451,389.98
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		884,756.74
Banking house and lot	$120,000.00	
Other real estate	8,908.00	128,908.00
Bonds		47,430.65
Specie		450,943.50
U. S. legal tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		622,141.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$123,789.88	
Other items carried as cash	28,726.71	152,516.59
Current expenses	305.00	
Exchange	989.00	1,294.09
U. S. Red. Agency		4,000.00
		$4,223,440.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$422,700.00
Surplus fund		205,000.00
Discount	$6,948.85	
Interest	110.23	
Other profits	263,978.45	271,037.53
Deposits subject to check	3,291,706.98	
Demand certificates of deposit	12,662.10	
Certified checks	19,577.98	3,324,037.06
Unpaid dividends		666.00
		$4,223,440.59

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
H. B. BRUNDRETT, President, and S. C. MERWIN, Cashier, of the Pacific Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 470 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 27th day of May, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
H. B. BRUNDRETT, President.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 1st day of June, 1896, before me.
R. M. G. DODGE, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK
at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,382,417.66
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		143,400.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		1,549.80
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		218,291.40
Other real estate, as per schedule		18,650.00
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		37,908.34
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		316,580.99
Specie, as per schedule		471,559.96
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		511,210.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		79,762.74
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule		2,058.45
		$4,183,399.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Other profits		98,074.62
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check		3,117,696.97
Certified checks		53,666.23
Due savings banks		163,967.52
		$4,183,399.34

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
H. P. DE GRAAF, President, and F. C. MATHEW, Cashier, of the Bowery Bank of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 124 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 27th day of May, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
H. P. DE GRAAF, President.
F. C. MATHEW, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the second day of June, 1896, before me.
WM. R. KURAN,
Notary Public No. 59, N. Y. Co.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

INCREASED SPECULATION AT GENERALLY EASIER PRICES.

Grain Influenced by the Fine Weather and Free Receipts—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Firm —Oats Dull—Provisions Firmer and More Active—Cotton Fairly Active and Lower—Coffee Dull and Firmer.

The grain market was very weak at the opening and a decline of ⅞@1⅛c was made on the fine weather West and free receipts, while cables were lower; but a better feeling was reported at the close, through local covering. Provisions were doing better and had considerable covering demand. Cotton was active and about ⅛c lower. Coffee was very quiet and a trifle higher.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22⅝@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33¼@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅛@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.25 @ 9.50
Lard, Western, steam	4.37½@ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@ ..
Sugar, granulated	5 @ 5⅛
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13½@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	4 @ 7¼
Copper, lake	11.40 @11.75
Lead	3.00 @ 3.02½

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak, and lost ⅞@1⅛c through easier cables, foreign selling, good crop weather, fair receipts, weak West, and local realizing, rallied ⅞@1⅛c on free local covering, and closed steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance, with trading more active. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 2,560,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and 1,144,000 bushels afloat and in Europe....Spot was firm and in moderate demand; sales, 37,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, on private terms; 3,000 bushels No. 2 do at 64½c, free on board, afloat, and 18,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 5¼c over July, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red at 8c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 8c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 5¼c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 223,007 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 326,507 bushels; receipts, 186,026 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 248,799 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were more active and unsettled with wheat closing firm at ½@¾c advance, through local covering. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 315,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was weak at the opening, but closed firmer. Sales, 40,500 bushels, including, to shippers, 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 33¾c, free on board, afloat; 6,000 bushels do at 34½c, free on board, afloat, end of month; 8,000 bushels do at 34½c, free on board, afloat, forward delivery, and 8,000 bushels do at 35½c, free on board, afloat, steamer July; the total sales of 3,500 bushels steamer white at 35½c, delivered; 1,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 33c, delivered, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 34½c, delivered....Receipts, 85,425 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 128,301 bushels....Clearances hence, 886,110 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 460,627 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were again almost neglected and generally unchanged. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 150,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot were in good export demand, at steady prices....Sales, 275,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 24¼@24½c; No. 3 white at 23½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c, with 158,000 bushels for export, at 25¾@26c, free on board, afloat; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 22⅝c for 1,000 bushels, with 60,000 bushels for export at 26@24⅝c, free on board; No. 3, 21¼c, rejected white, 21½c rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 23¼@23⅝c for 6,000 bushels; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 25@28c for 50,000 bushels....Receipts, 820,600 bushels; exports, 302,138 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	35,000	62¾@63⅝	63⅜
July	3,585,000	62¼@63⅝	63⅛
August	100,000	61⅝@62⅝	62⅛
September	3,005,000	62½@63⅛	62⅝
December	2,080,000	64 @64⅞	64⅝
Total	8,805,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June		@ ..	33¼
July	155,000	33⅝@34	34
August	35,000	34⅛@34½	34½
September	205,000	34⅝@35	35
October	105,000	35⅛@35½	35½
Total	500,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	10,000	22⅜@22⅞	22⅜
October	50,000	28⅝@ ..	..
Total	60,000		

FLOUR—Market weak, with only a light jobbing demand. Sales, 10,000 bbls, including of City Mills, 3,000 bbls patents, 3,1000 bbls clear, and 300 bbls fine, at quotations; 300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.90, 1,060 bbls Winter straights at $3.50, 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@3.95, and 600 bbls Winter clear, $2.90@3.85....Arrivals, 9,265 bbls and 8,280 sacks; exports, 3,997 bbls and 28,501 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 39,204 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 44½c; Western, 41¼@41½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.90@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Dull and easy. We quote, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@67½c; middlings, 60½@65c; sharps, 65@70c; rye feed, 60c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market has been very slow without showing material change. Prime yellow was normal, 24c; crude in bbls at 19c; there was no especial pressure to sell, while at the same time hardly important demand came from either export or home trade sources....LINSEED was quiet and steady; quoted at 37c for American; 39c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was slow; quoted at 43c for city.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, June 2.—Oil closed at $1.07 bid, the only quotation; Standard's price, $1.09.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The temper was better, with an advance of 5 points for lard, 7½ points for bacon, and 17½c for pork under more liberal covering of contracts at the West. Chicago stocks, 135,000 bbls new pork, 14,351 bbls old do, 216,500 tcs lard, 47,875,000 pounds short ribs, against May 1, 135,851 bbls new pork, 17,119 bbls old pork, 169,022 tcs lard, 37,500,000 pounds short ribs.

LARD—There was an advance of 5 points at the West, with the general strength influenced by a leading operator and other shorts covering contracts at the West, where June closed at 4.10c nominal; July was at 4.22@4.17½c, closing at 4.17½c asked; September at 4.25c@4.30c bid, closing at 4.30c bid. Chicago stocks were 46,700 tcs greater than the previous month. The world's visible supply shows an increase for the month of 69,927 tcs, with holdings in Europe of 184,500 tcs, afloat 40,000 tcs, and the American stocks 278,846 tcs....Here there was a dull demand, with cash nominal 4.37½c; sales of 250 tcs, cost and freight, at 4.30c, and 250 tcs, do, at 4.35c. July option nominal 4.45c. City steam was steady at 4c; sales of 150 tcs at 4c and 100 tcs, iron bound pkgs, at 4.45c. Refined was dull; Continent at 4.65c; South American at 5.15c. Brazil kegs at 6.25c. Compound at 4@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was up 17½c on covering operations, with June closing at $6.93 nominal; July was at $6.80 to $7.10, closing at $7.02½; September at $6.95 to $7.25, closing at $7.17½. Here there was a dull trading, with prices about steady; salesof 200 bbls mess....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $6.50@$8.50; for old and short clear, $10@$11.

CUTMEATS—Were slow of sale and easy in price; sales of 700 pickled shoulders at 4¼c, and 10,000 pounds pickled bellies, 14-lb average, at 5¾c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 4⅝@4¾c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.

BACON—Trading in smoked ribs were light, while prices were better by 7⅛ points, with at the West June closing at 3.65c nominal; July was at 3.60@3.75c, closing at 3.72½c bid; September at 3.75@3.90c, closing at 3.87½c.

BEEF—Was at about steady prices, with light export demand....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $9@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11@$12.

BEEF HAMS—Were dull and weak in price; $14 was quoted at the West, and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were steady in price, with moderate demand....Bacon at 4¼c, 120 lb at 4⅜c, pigs at 4¼c....Receipts at the West, 65,066 head; same time last year, 60,094 head. Chicago—Receipts, 13,000 head; active; 5c higher; $2.75@$3.35; left over, 7,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 7,400 head; active; $3.25@$3.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 15,000 head; steady; $2.80@$3.05. Omaha—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady; $2.80@$3. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,000 head; active; strong; closed easy; $2.75@$3.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,401 head; 5c higher; $2.75@$3.15. Milwaukee—Receipts, 6,209 head; $2.90@$3.25.

TALLOW—Trading continued quiet, without change in prices. City was at 3¼c; country, plus free, sold at 3½c.

STEARINE—In oleo stearine unimportant demand, and a nominal market at 4½c. For lard stearine a quiet market, with 5¼c nominal for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were less active and very steady at 5@10 points advance, with local shorts covering. Havre was steady at ½@¾f higher, and Hamburg steady at unchanged prices to ⅛ pfenig advance. The world's visible supply shows a decrease of 75,131 bags, or to 2,444,949 bags....Spot Rio, was dull and nominal at 18¼c for No. 7; sales, 2,000 bags No. 7, June shipment, at 11¼c, cost and freight; 600 bags Maracaibo, and 500 bags Bucaramauga, on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—September, 250 bags at 10.65c, 250 bags at 10.70c, 500 bags at 10.85c, 2,250 bags at 10.60c, 250 bags at 10.66c; October, 750 bags at 10.30c; December, 750 bags at 10.20c, 250 bags at 10.15c, 1,000 bags at 10.20c; January, 250 bags at 10.10c; March, 500 bags at 10.05c; total, 7,000 bags.

brands, heavy, 8c, asked; light, 7c, asked; Colorados, heavy, 7c, asked; light, 6c, asked; Texas, heavy, 8¼@8¾c, asked; light, 8c, asked.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles—	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
June	55 @..	56 @..	54⅝@..	55⅞@..
July	55⅞@56⅛	56⅝@..	55⅜@..	56⅜@..
Sept.	56⅛@56⅝	57⅜@..	55⅜@..	57⅛@..
Corn, No. 2—				
June	26⅛@..	27 @..	26⅛@..	27 @..
July	27⅜@..	27⅜@..	27 @..	27⅜@..
Sept.	28⅛@..	28⅜@..	28⅛@..	28⅜@..
Oats, No. 2—				
July	17⅛@17⅜	17¼@..	17⅛@..	17⅜@..
Sept.	17⅞@..	18¼@..	17⅝@..	18⅛@18¼
May	20⅜@..	21 @..	20⅜@..	21 @..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
July	$6.90	$7.10	$6.80	$7.02½
Sept.	7.07½	7.25	6.95	7.17½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
July	4.12½	4.17½	4.10	4.17½
Sept.	4.27½	4.30	4.22½	4.30
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
July	3.62½	3.75	3.60	3.72½
Sept.	3.80	3.90	3.75	3.87½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and easier. Hard wheat, Spring patents, were quotable at $3.30@$3.35, in wood; soft wheat patents, $3@$3.20; hard wheat, bakers' $2.25@$2.40, in sacks; soft wheat, bakers', $2.10@$2.25; red dog, $1.20@$1.40, in sacks; Winter wheat, $3.53@$3.55, in wood; rye flour, $2@$2.15, in wood. No. 2 Spring wheat, 54¾@55c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 54¼@55c; No. 2 red, 58⅝@60c. No. 2 corn, 26⅜@27½c. No. 2 oats, 17⅝@17¾c. No. 2 rye, 32c. No. 2 barley, 33@35c. No. 1 flaxseed, 76½c. Prime timothy seed, $3.25, nominal. Mess pork, per bbl, $6.85@$7.05. Lard, per 100 lb, $4.05@$4.10. Short ribs, sides, (loose,) $3.10@$3.75. Dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.12½@$4.37½. Short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.87½@$4. Whiskey, finished goods, per gallon, $1.22. Sugars, cutloaf, $5.95; granulated, $5.32; standard A, $4.95. Linseed oil, raw, 39c; boiled, 41c.

Articles—	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	16,570	5,734
Wheat, bushels	7,860	34,817
Corn, bushels	460,482	227,264
Oats, bushels	551,062	340,062
Rye, bushels	2,650	1,820
Barley, bushels	80,400	5,843

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 15c; firsts, 14@14¼c; seconds, 10@13c. Eggs were barely steady; fresh stock, 9½@10c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 2.—The wild break in wheat continued this morning, but the break was short lived. In the minutes there was a drop of 3¼c, immediately following the opening. The few holders remaining made prompt offerings, and July reached 52¾c. As soon as this was disposed of, the market made a turn, and the morning loss was restored. July opened at 53c, dropped to 52¼c, recovered to 54c, and closed at 53⅝@54c. September opened at 53¾c and declined to 53¼@ 53⅝c, advanced to 54⅜, and closed at 53¾@53⅝c. Cash wheat: Receipts of ¾c over July was generally paid for spot offerings of No. 1 Northern, the price paid ranging from 54c to 54½c; No. 2 Northern sold at ½@¾c under standard. No. 3 was in fair request at 52@53c. Receipts, 173 cars; shipments, 42 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 55¼c; No. 1 Northern, 54¼c; No. 2 Northern, 53¾c. Flour—Patents, $3.10@$3.40; bakers', $2.20@$2.55; jobbing lots, 33,000 bbls; shipments, 52,776 bbls. Millstuffs—Bran in bulk quoted at $5.25@$5.50; shorts, $5.25@$5.50; middlings, $7.25 @$7.75.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Wool market quiet; prices largely nominal, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 16@18c; X, 16@17c; medium, 19@20c; coarse, 18@19c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, &c., fine, or X and XX, 15@ 16c; medium, 18@19c; coarse, 18@19c; fine washed delaine, X and XX, 17@20c; medium, washed, combing and delaine, 20@21c; do, coarse, 20@21c; do, Canada, unwashed, tub washed, choice, 20@21c; fair, 19@20c; coarse, 18@19c; medium, unwashed combing and delaine, 14@15c; do, coarse, 14@15c; bright unwashed clothing, fine, or X and XX, 10 @11c; medium, 13@14c; coarse, 13@14c; dark, earthy, unwashed clothing, fine, 7@9c; medium and coarse, 10@11c; Montana, fine, 9@10½c; medium, 10@12c; coarse, 11@12c; Territorial, fine, 7½@9c; medium, 9@11c; coarse, 10@11c.

MILWAUKEE, June 2.—Wheat opened weak and prices declined ½c early, but later the market rallied sharply and advanced 1½c under the reduction in the visible supply. September opened at 56¼c, fell off to 55⅝c, rose to 57⅛c, and closed at 57c. Cash ranged as follows: July ½c below Sample Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 59c; No. 2, 58½c. Sample barley dull and ½c lower; No. 2, 31½c. Rye very dull; No. 2 on track, 33c; No. 1, nominal at 34c. Flour quiet and steady at $1.75@ $3 for sacked brand, and $9.50@$10 for white middlings. Receipts—Flour, 9,300 bbls; wheat, 27,300 bushels; barley, 47,200 bushels; rye, 5,450 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,405 bbls; wheat, 6,950 bushels; barley, 800 bushels.

DULUTH, June 2.—The market gained ½c today, but in the early part of the session the prospect for a rise was dubious; cash sales were heavy, running over 200,000 bushels, of which 90,000 bushels went to the mills at ½c over July price; the close: cash, No. 1 hard, 57¾c; No. 1 Northern, 56¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64@64¾c; No. 3 Spring, 52@53½c; rejected, 49¼@50¾c. Flax—To-day's run is light; prime medium and light Yorkers, $3.45@$3.50; common to fair grades, $3.35@$3.40; heavy hogs, $2.20@$3.30; roughs, $2@$2.75. Sheep and lambs—To-day's receipts fair; market easy on sheep; shade lower on yearlings and veal calves; we quote as follows: Prime, $4@$4.10; good, $3.90@ $4; fair, $3.40@$3.70; common, $2.75@$3.25; culls, $1@$2; choice yearlings, $4.75@$5; common to good yearlings, $3.50@$4.50; spring lambs, $4.50@ $5.50; veal calves, $4.50@$4.85; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.—Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; market firm; light and pigs, $2.95@ $3.05; medium, $2.85@$2.95; heavy, $2.80@$2.90. Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; market firm; native steers, best, $3.70@$3.90; fair to good, $3@$3.70; cows and heifers, best $2.85@$3.25; fair to good, $2@$2.85; bulls, $2.25@$2.90; stockers and feeders, $3.10@$3.65. Texas and Western, $2.60@$3.40; calves, $4@$5. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,733 head; market steady to strong; native steers, $3.20@$3.80; cows, $2@$2.75; calves, $5; Texas steers, $3@$3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 4,723 head; market steady and prices shade higher; packers, $2.75@$3.10; mixed, $2.90@$3; light, $3@$3.15. Sheep—Receipts, 8,136 head; market steady and prices shade higher; natives, $2.90@$3.15; native lambs, $3.25; lambs, $4.10@$4.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, June 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,000 head; market easy; common to extra steers, $3.35@$4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.80@$3.90; cows and bulls $1.60@$3.25; calves, $3.25@$5.20; Texans, $2.30@$3.55.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,000 head; market firm and from a shade to 10c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots $2.95@$3.20; common to choice mixed $3@$3.30; choice assorted, $3.30@$3.40; light, $3.10@$3.40; pigs, $2.50@$3.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; market firm; inferior to choice, $3@$4.50; lambs, $3.50@$6.15.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 2—3:45 P. M.—Beef—India mess dull at 53s 9d; prime mess dull at 48s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 47s 6d; do, medium, dull at 40s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 52s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 27s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 26s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 24s; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, no stock; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, dull at 22s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 22s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 23s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 22s 6d. Cheese—American finest, white, easy at 42s 6d; do, colored, easy at 38s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 17s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 16s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s 9d. Resin—Common, firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 4½d; No. 1 Northern Spring dull at 5s 5½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 2s 11½d; June dull at 2s 11½d, July dull at 3s; August dull at 3s 3½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 7s. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 20@40s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, June delivery, 3 63-64@4d, buyers; June and July delivery, 3 63-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 62-64@3 63-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 61-64, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 55-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 52-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 50-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 50-64, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 50-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 3 51-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 52-64d, buyers.

LONDON, June 2—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Linseed oil, 18s 1½d@18s 6d, per cwt. Sugar, 13s per cwt. for Cuba centrifug'l, polarizing 96° test, and 10s 6d@11s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—June, 11s ¾d; August, 11s 5¼d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 31s 9d per quarter; April shipment, via Cape, 32s.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Active Transactions in Private and Public—Sales at Auction.

Trading in real estate was exceptionally active yesterday in various directions. Among the private sales reported was that of William Cauldwell to George F. Johnson, for $285,000, the six large five-story double apartment houses 823 to 833 Park Avenue. Nos. 823 to 831 are each on a lot 30 by 100 and No. 833, at the southeast corner of Seventy-Sixth Street, (with entrance at 100 East Seventy-sixth Street,) is on a lot 27.2 by 100 and is six stories in height. Mr. Cauldwell bought the property in 1894. He now takes in part payment for it various parcels of realty in Brooklyn and New-York.

Mrs. Jacob Hess, wife of the Subway Commissioner, has bought 82 West Sixty-eighth Street, a four-story private dwelling.

The two five-story brick store and loft buildings 34 and 36 West Third Street, 44 by 75, have been sold. Mr. Julius Friend is said to have been the broker in the transaction.

Messrs. B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for H. Wronkow to J. B. Bloomingdale the four five-story brownstone apartment and store buildings, 100 by 80, on the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street; also the four five-story double apartments and stores on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, size 100 by 100. Mr. Bloomingdale is the purchaser in both transactions.

Mr. F. Johnson has bought the Haines Brothers' piano factory, situated on One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, near Third Avenue, for about $200,000.

Messrs. W. J. Jones & Son have sold 248 West Forty-fifth Street, five-story apartment house, 25 by 99 by 100.5, at about $36,000, for Charles Stumpf to W. Hencke.

Transactions by auction at the Trinity Building salesroom were also quite brisk, some half dozen auctioneers disposing of several parcels of property each.

Messrs. Oliver B. Meyer & Co. sold, as one parcel, an entire block of land, bounded by One Hundred and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Eighty-second Streets on the south and north, respectively; by King's Bridge Road on the west, and the Washington Avenue on the east. There were, in all, thirteen lots, situated as follows: Seven twenty-five-foot lots, 86 to 106 feet deep, on the east side of King's Bridge Road; three lots on One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25 by 100 feet each, and three lots on Wadsworth Avenue, one 25 by 85, and the other two 25 by 75. The parcel was sold to D. B. Freedman for $70,250. Messrs. Meyer & Co. also sold property, as follows: Seventh Avenue and President Street, Brooklyn, southeast corner, 88 by 100, six-story brick and stone apartment house, to J. D. Warren, for $73,500; also, 44 Edgecombe Avenue, 17.6 by 90, three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, to J. C. Robinson, for $12,975. The foreclosure sale, by Meyer & Co. Manford B. Blumenthal, referee, Rivington and Cannon Streets, northeast corner, 50 by 89 feet, on which is due a judgment of $75,316, was adjourned to June 8. Other sales were as follows:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Charles Wehle, referee, West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 210 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for $12,500.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 1,270 Washington Avenue, east side, about 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 57.6 by 115, frame dwelling and stable, to Mrs. Michael Sideler, for $6,450.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles M. Camp, referee, Ash Avenue, north side, being Lots 25 and 26, map of Laconia Park, 50 by 100, to Levi H. Macy, $200 and $150, respectively.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 556 Broome Street, 25 by 84.4, to Stephen N. England, for $1,000 for good title.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry Hoyt Greek Baldwin, referee, 53 and 55 Catharine Street, 27 by 106.5 by 27 by 103.4, to E. P. Schell, for $39,050.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Norman J. Melliss, referee, 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, 29 by 105.5, five-story brownstone flat, to Edward Kelly, for $13,724.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis A. Dugro, referee, 413 East Sixty-third Street 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, to Sigmond Cohn, for $10,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, West End Avenue, west side, 50.6 feet south of Sixty-eighth Street, 26 by 100, vacant; also West End Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, 50.5 by 100, vacant, to Max Weil, for $30,000.

By William Kennelly, auction sales, 140 East Twenty-second Street, 16.8 by 100, four-story English basement dwelling, to Richard Gregory, for $15,800; also 204 East Forty-sixth Street, 15 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, to P. Lowenfeld, for $14,650.

At 59 Liberty Street—By John T. Boyd, executor's sale, 169 East Third Street, 22 by 96.2, five-story brick tenement and store, to Jacob Breitelmier, for $6,000.

The sales of real estate at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By R. V. Harnet & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, Southern Boulevard, west side, 322.87 feet north of Tremont Avenue, 68.70 by 25 by 80 by 47.47, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,040.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James R. Ely, referee, West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 451.8 feet west of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,408.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Austen G. Fox, referee, 232 to 238 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 302.8 feet east of Eighth Avenue; No. 232, 24.10½ by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling; No. 234 to 238, 74.7½ by 108.9, two-story and mansard brick building and six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $37,193.

By William W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Hascall, referee, 28½ and 30 Front Street, 37.11½ by 73.9 by 37.8 by 70.9, two four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $12,264.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, 145 West Forty-fourth Street, 24.6 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 50 Madison Street, 32 by 52.9, four-story and basement brick store and tenement; also Broadway and Odell Avenue, Yonkers, tract or eighty acres.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Riverside Avenue, for three five-story brick dwellings, by Alonzo B. Kight or 255 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, northwest corner of Brook Avenue, for a five-story brick flat and stores, by Ingo G. Iverson of 784 Halsey Street, owner; cost, $45,000.

Brown Avenue, east side, 330 feet north of Sagamore Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Robert G. Hawes of 634 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $2,000.

Fairmount Place, 247 feet west of Marmion Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, by Helen J. Allcot of 1,116 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

Twenty-third Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, for two six-story brick factories, by John R. Todd of 126 West Ninety-first Street, owner; cost, $80,000.

Bedford Street, 49, for a four-story brick stable, by Mrs. Catherine Muller of 55 Bedford Street, owner; cost, $8,500.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for a one-story frame music stand, by Francis J. Schnugg of 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; cost, $2,000.

Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, for a five-story brick flat and store, by Alexander Catheron of 78 Eighth Avenue, owner; cost, $30,000.

No. 504 Third Avenue, by Samuel Caskel of 1,129 Lexington Avenue, owner, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $200.

No. 518 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, by Mrs. Fannie Wood of 518 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 1,201 First Avenue, by I. Schwarzkopf of 7 Henderson Place, owner, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $900.

Nos. 161 and 163 West Eighteenth Street, by John Griffith of 16 William Street, owner, alterations to a six-story brick factory; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 2.

GRAND ST, 363 and 365; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer.....$26,525

PLATT ST, 5; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Matilda W. Bruce.....24,750

CHAMBERS ST, 84; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Catherine W. Bruce.....188,000

CANAL ST, 306; same to same.....117,500

GRAND ST, 363 and 365; John E. Crawford, executor, &c., of James C. Cunningham, to Benedict A. Klein.....26,525

MARKET ST, e s, between Henry and Madison Sts, estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 22.2x86.6; Christine V. Lamken and others to James Shea.....30,000

ORCHARD ST, 20; Marie Happ to Samuel H. Stone.....1

CANAL ST, 310, and 53 Lispenard St; Gerard M. Edwards to Eliza M. Bailey.....44,900

WORTH ST, 3; William L. Ogsbury and others to Robert and Ogden Goelet.....17,500

ELDRIDGE ST, 139; Mathilde Reinemann to Fajbush Libman.....1

5TH AV, w s 73.3 ft s of 14th St, 80x107; Lyman G. Bloomingdale and wife to Joseph B. Bloomingdale.....

GREENWICH ST, n e corner of Charles St, 58.1x45.9x39.10x36.10; Louise Strang to Darius G. Crosby, 1-5 part.....1

118TH ST, 421 East; Alicia Harman to George W. Ridgley.....7,500

51ST ST, n s, 404 ft w of 5th Av, 42x 100.5; Margaret A. Kelly to Julia M. Cary.....123,750

14TH ST, n s, 550 ft w of 8th Av, 37.5x 60.1x irregular; John C. Havemeyer, as executor, to William F. Havemeyer.....38,000

15TH ST, s s, 252 ft e of Irving Place, 22 x84; Winslow E. Buzby and wife to Harriet Cowlin.....1

215TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 99.11; Frank Leslie to Anthony Kelly.....1,200

108TH ST, s s, 311 ft e of 3d Av, 24.6x 100.11; Peter Tiedemann and wife to Elise Cohn.....1

3D AV, w s, 300 ft s of 1st, or Flower, St, William's Bridge, 25x100; Ella L. Ward to Elizabeth Hellman.....6,200

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, north part of Lot 727, map of Wakefield, 34x105; Ann J. Gordon to Christina Wichhusen.....

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 20.5 ft n of 67th St, 25x100; Henry E. Hillier and wife to Armand de Patter.....1

1ST AV, e s, 76.11 ft n of 121st St, 20.1x 73.11x73.11; Elise Cohn to Peter Tiedemann.....1

11TH AV, w s, 55.10 ft n of 187th St, 19.6x80; Winslow E. Buzby and wife to Joseph Farrell.....

MOTT AV, e s, part of Plots A and B, map of village of Mott Haven; Ludmilla B. Breidbach and another to Carl J. Breidbach.....1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 132d St, 24.11x100; Emily L. Felt and another to Thomas J. McGuire.....1

46TH ST, 146 West; Eugene Brown and wife to Ellen Summers.....17,000

94TH ST, 46 West; Harry S. Cowdery to Alice M. Cowdery.....1

4TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Norah Dwyer and another to Edmund C. Johnson.....1,200

3D AV, e s, 80.5 ft n of 60th St, 20x95; Benjamin A. Apt and wife to Fannie Salfield.....10,000

165TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of Stebbins Av, 20 x77.8; George Tremberger to Franz Neumann and another.....4,800

LOT 107, amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge; Charles D. Shirmer to Charlotte E. Horne.....1

2D AV, s w corner of 5th St, runs n e 243, to 5th St, x142, to Bronx River, x along same to 2d St x s e 227x500x100, and other property; Richard S. Emmet, Jr., to Michael J. Cohalan.....

BERRIAN AV, w s, 150 ft n of 3d St, 50x100; Julia L. Gerding to Delia A. Murphy.....100

LOTS 159, 160, 174, 175, and 223, map of Undercliff Terrace; Ephraim B. Levy to William F. Moore.....6,800

LOT 268, same map; same to John F. Flanagan.....900

LOTS 208 and 267, same map; same to Catherine Golden.....1,980

LOTS 38 and 39, same map; same to H. L. Phillips and another.....2,555

LOT 400, same map; same to Amelia Naumann.....100

112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 150x 100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to J. Leayeraft.....2,700

11TH AV, w s, 100 ft s of 108th St, 25x100; Philip Braender and wife to Thomas W. Baldwin.....

142D ST, n s, 425 ft e of Boulevard, 17x 99.11; William Sanders and others to Belle M. Berrian.....1

159TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 150x 99.11; Robert Greasen and another, executors, to Henry C. Raynor.....28,800

178TH ST, s e corner of King's Bridge Road, 76.1x90.1x75x33.1; Bernard T. Kearns and wife to Rachael Goldberg.....

ALEXANDER AV w s, extends from 132d St to 133d St, 200x200; John C. O'Connor, referee, to George F. Johnson.....71,900

PLOT in Morrisania; partition of large tracts on Map 2, Letters B, C, D, Northrup property; Morris Happ and wife to Nathalie Hymes, 1-6 part.....2,993

133D ST, w s, 250 ft e of Trinity Av, 18x 103.8; Franz Benada and wife to John Best.....4,500

UNION AV, 813; Anna Wolff to John Lanzer.....1

BOSTON ROAD, n s, 35 ft w of 170th St, 67.6x105.6x81.2; Patrick J. Kennedy to Johanna Kennedy.....

LOTS 159, 160, 174, 175, and 223, map of Undercliff Terrace; William F. Moore and wife to H. L. Phillips and another.100

SPRING ST, 188; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Matilda W. Bruce.....54,700

BROADWAY, 606 and 608; same to same.250,000

BLEECKER ST, n w corner of West Broadway, 32.3x100; Aaron J. Bach and wife to William Brenhan.....100

167TH ST, 537 and 539 East; William Klingler and wife to the Children's Aid Society.....27,000

31ST ST, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x 98.9; Francis P. Ross and wife to Frederick W. Sherman.....

LEXINGTON AV, 54 to 58; James Richards and another, executors, &c., to Mary M. Hastings.....43,800

25TH ST, 132 East; Thomas Dooner to same.....10

SAME PROPERTY; James Richards and another, executors, &c., to Thomas Doonan.....12,100

6TH AV, 661; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Catherine W. Bruce.....33,000

125TH ST, 54 to 62 West; Frank L. Harding and others to Henry M. Denton.....1

119TH ST, 450 East; Mary E. White to Francis H. Wall.....100

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 275 ft s of 133d St, 0.6x22; Matthew C. Kervan to Frank Hardy and another.....1

AMSTERDAM AV e s, 200 ft s of 133d St, 75.6x100; Henry M. Denton and wife to Frank Hardy and another.....1

DECATUR AV, e s, 105.11 n of Scott Av, 25x112.6; also w s of Decatur Av, 325 ft s of Scott Av, 25x110; Cornelius Dixon and others to Jeremiah Dixon..

128TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 20x 100.4; Martha G. Timpson to Maria Magee.....10,700

LEXINGTON AV, 1,926 and 1,928; James Henderson and wife to J. Edgar Leaycraft.....5,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,926; J. E. Leaycraft and wife to E. C. Potter.....1

128TH ST, 129 East; Joseph Kahn and wife to George Kahn.....1

PARK AV, s e corner of 116th St, 100.11 x25; Thomas Allison, referee, to John Livingston.....5,000

89TH ST, 60 West; Eugene Hartnett and wife to Hayward Smith.....32,000

83D ST, 168 West; George Wagner and wife to Christian C. Gerhardt.....32,000

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 78th St, 27.11x104.3x27.8x100; Horace Barnard, Jr., to John Livingston.....8,000

90TH ST, n s, 286.8 ft w of Park Av, 51x 100.8; Ellen T. Clancy and another, executors, to Elsie E. Burns and another.....2,500

MADISON AV, 574; Stephen Smith and wife to Francis S. Kinney.....10

5TH AV, 693; John B. Smith and wife to Sarah H. Dieterick.....1

76TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 100x 177.2; William Cauldwell to George F. Johnson.....

42D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 22x 98.8; Andrew H. Smith and another, executors, to Davison H. Smith.....100,000

60TH ST, 250 East; Teresa A. Lucey to James F. Lucey.....1

55TH ST, 53 East; James McLean and wife to Ella C. S. Prentice.....47,000

AVENUE A, s s, lot 22, map of new Village of Jerome, 25x100; Amanda Bussing to Marcus Mathan.....500

102D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.11; John H. Rogan, referee, to Lille H. Gilbert.....1,000

102D ST, n s, 173 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11; same to same.....1,000

102D ST, n s, 146 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11; same to same.....1,000

6TH AV, n w corner of 125th St, 99.11x75; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Catherine W. Bruce.....230,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 79.11 ft n of centre line of 147th St if extended, 50x 76; Edmund S. Whitman and others, executors, to Hyman Sonn and another.28,950

102D ST, n s, 119 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11; John H. Rogan, referee, to Lille H. Gilbert.....1,000

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 85x100.11; Amanda McMann to Hallett D. Wilcox.....100

NORTH AV, n w corner of Brook Av, 46.3x161.7x98.4x irregular; Ephraim B. Levy to Alice M. Holland.....100

WEBSTER AV, n w s, 201.3 ft southwest of 179th St, 16x irregular; Margaret P. Weeks to C. A. Somerlva.....8,000

Recorded Leases.

BARNEY, Charles T. and Helen T., to The Mason Stable Company, (Limited,) s s of 56th St, 99.7 ft e of 7th Av, 69.8x irregular, 10 years.....$6,500

BOCHER, Margaretha, to Margaret Sullivan, 59 Manhattan St, 5 years.....2,880

BUFFET, JACOB D., to the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, Rooms 501 to 504 of 874 Broadway, 18 years.....4,000

CARROLL, Patrick J., to Gertrude Tobias, 28 Ridge St, 10 years.....1

GREFF, August, to Christian F. Kappler, 694 9th Av, 5 years.....480

KUNZENMANN, Michael, to John Nydes, 215 2d Av, store, &c., 5 years.....900

KREFFT, Bertha, to Jacob Hafner, 1,819 Avenue A, store, &c., 5 years.....660

LENIHAN, James, to Wolffe & Bluchstein, 117 Forsyth St, front and rear houses, 4 years.....1,380

Recorded Mortgages.

ASTE, Catterina, to the New-York Security and Trust Company; w s of Sullivan St, 260 ft n of Bleecker St, 5 years..$30,000

BEST, John, to Franz Benada and wife; n s of 133d St, 250 ft e of Trinity Av, 3 years.....1,250

BRENNAN, William, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United State; s e corner of Lexington Av and 95th St, 1½ years.....23,000

BURNS, Elise E. and Mary J. to Ellen T. Clancy, trustee for John C. Jones; 143 Mulberry St, 137 East 19th St, and 90th St, n s, 286.8 ft w of Park Av, 9 months.15,150

BREIMER, Frederick, to John Maisenholder; s s of 76th St, 216 ft w of Avenue B, lease, 1 year.....1,800

BOGERT, William, and wife to Emily A. Townsend; 66 Bank St, 3 years.....2,500

BENSEL, Mary M., to Archibald M. Maclay, trustee of Moses B. Maclay; 132 East 20th St, 3 years.....9,000

SAME to same; 58 Lexington Av, 3 years.15,000

SAME to executors of Edward C. Richards; 54 Lexington Av, 3 years.....8,500

SAME to same; 56 Lexington Av, 3 years.9,000

CAVANAGH, Ellen, Annie E. McKean, and Margaret L. McKean to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 180 East 93d St, 1 year.....6,000

CLANCY, Ellen T., and Eloise E., Mary Jane and John J. Burns to Louise R. Edey; n s of 90th St, 81.9 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years.....25,000

ALLEN, Addison, to Mary H. Allen; Walworth Av, proposed, e s, 49.1 ft n of 184th St, 3 years.....1

SAME to same; s s of 180th St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....

COWLIN, Harriet, to the New-York Building Loan Banking Company; 138 East 15th St, installments.....17,600

CORN, Henry, and wife to Julius Loewenthal; 25 Waverley Place, 1 year.....36,000

CARROLL, Patrick J., to Gertrude Tobias; e s of Ridge St, 100 ft s of Broome St, demand.....1,000

CONGREGATION AGUDATH JESHORIM to Catharine York; n s of 86th St, 155.7 ft e of Park Av, 3 years.....

LEVINE, Mendel, and wife to Slata Shigarnick; w s of Delancey St, 103 ft e of Ludlow St, secures indebtedness of.....970

JOHNSON, Edmund C., to Nora Dwyer; n s of 4th St, 105 ft e of 4th Av, Wakefield, 2 years.....600

HORNER, Charlotte E., to Charles D. Shermer; Lot 107, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 5 years.....

HAVEMEYER, William F., to John C. Havemeyer, executor of William F. Havemeyer, deceased; s s of 14th St, 550 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years.....20,000

NEUMANN, Franz and Christine, to George Tremberger; 1,044 East 165th St, 2 years.....300

FARRELL, Joseph, and wife to the New-York Building Loan Banking Company; w s of 11th Av, 55.10 ft n of 187th St, installments.....10,667

GOLDBERG, Rachel, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s e corner of King's Bridge Road and 178th St, 3 years.....7,500

SAME to Bernard T. Kearns; same property, 3 years.....1

CLANCY, Ellen T., and others to Frank H. Cozzens; n s of 90th St, 62.3 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years.....15,000

DENTON, Henry M., to Samson Lachmilla; 56 to 62 West 125th St, 5 years.70,000

EDEL, Charles A., and wife to Elizabeth U. Hitchcock; n w s of 3d Av, or Fordham Av, 116 ft s w of 4th St, or 166th St, 3 years.....2,000

GRATACAP, John H., and wife to Margaret H. Hitchings; s w s of Fairmount Av, n w part of Lot 8, map of Fairmount, 3 years.....2,500

GERRITSEN, Christian C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 168 West 83d St, 3 years.....15,000

CARY, Julia M., and Melbert B., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 33 West 51st St, 5 years.....62,500

HOLLAND, Alice M., to William A. Nash; n w corner of 3d and Brook Avs, 1 year.....18,000

SAME to Ephraim B. Levy; same property, 1 year.....7,500

JOHNSON, George F., to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; n w corner of Alley, to and 103d St, 1 year.....110,000

OMEARA, Jeremiah, to Harriet A. B. Wright; e s of Webster Av, 425 ft s of Anna Place, 2 years.....2,500

PHILLIPS, Josephine, to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel; n s of 118th St, 137.6 ft e of 3d Av, 8 years.....3,100

PICKEN, Robert, to Mary A. Brown; s e corner of Bryant Av and Freeman St, 1 year.....700

RADER, Gustavus W., and Michael Schmitt, Real Estate Trust Company; n s of 51st St, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year.....40,000

KNOX, John A. and wife to Maria E. Leonard; n e side of 169th St, 41.7 ft s e of Boulevard, 1 year.....

KULLMAN, Adelbert, to Adolph G. Hupfel; n w s Forest Av, being north ½ Lot 5, map of Woodstock, 1 year.....2,700

KEIM, Benedict A., to Henry E. Comfort, executor of James A. Cunningham,; 363 and 365 Grand St, 3 years.....15,000

LINDSLEY, Charles W., and wife to Jennie Orr, trustee of Robert Orr; s e of 120th St, 85 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....13,500

LYMAN, William, and wife to Judson S. Todd; 116th St, n s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 1 year.....3,500

RADER, Gustavus W., to Eugene C. Potter; n s of 112th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year.....3,500

LEAYCRAFT, J. Edgar, to Eugene C. Potter; n s of 112th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year.....

McCORMACK, James J., to Achilles Durfine; s s of 42d St, 325